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Amid Spy Scare

Police Search Files Of Bonn Lawmaker

BONN, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Police today searched the offices of a Bundestag member minutes after his immunity had been lifted at a special session of the West German Parliament.

Mr. Holtz, the 34-year-old Social Democratic member of Parliament, denied reports that he was involved in espionage, denouncing them as "evil suspicions." He said that he would cooperate fully with investigating authorities in an effort to clear his name.

The Bundestag called back yesterday from its summer recess for the unprecedented meeting, voted unanimously to strip Mr. Holtz of his immunity so that his office on the 28th floor of the Bundestag office building could be searched. Mr. Holtz, too, raised his hand high to approve the resolution of the Immunity Committee.

It took only five minutes for the Bundestag to act in what was shaping up as the biggest political scandal in Bonn since an East German spy was found in the office of former Chancellor Willy Brandt four years ago, prompting Mr. Brandt to resign.

Other Suspects
The Bundestag lifted Mr. Holtz's immunity at the request of the Federal Prosecutor's Office, which was said to be on the trail of other suspects as well. It said only that "some" persons were being investigated.

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told reporters today that the investigations of the prosecutor general are based on information relayed by U.S. intelligence agencies to Bonn.

The defection late last month of Gen. Pacepa, 50, who apparently was prominent in the Romanian security apparatus and who was a close friend of President Nicolae Ceausescu, started a hunt for spies in West Germany.

Gen. Pacepa turned himself in to the CIA while on a government trip to West Germany and was flown to the United States.

250,000 Are Expected

Anti-Terror Police Ready For Pope's Outdoor Mass

ROME, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Police today organized anti-terrorist measures for Sunday's inaugural solemn mass to be celebrated by Pope John Paul I in St. Peter's Square before an expected 250,000 persons, including heads of state.

Italian security experts and Vatican's security squads checked the vast square in front of St. Peter's Basilica for possible danger spots and some officials said that 7,000 agents and sharpshooters were being mobilized from Italy's police and armed forces and the Vatican's corps.

Pope John Paul, 65, elected last Saturday in the century's shortest conclave to succeed Pope Paul VI, will inaugurate his pontificate in an austere, open-air mass Sunday afternoon.

Plans announced for the inauguration made no reference to a coronation rite during the ceremony. Vatican sources have said that the pontiff was reluctant to go through with the traditional investiture rite of receiving the pontifical tiara, or triple crown.

Protest Planned

Italian police said that they were concerned about protest demonstrations planned by leftist groups against some of the inauguration's more controversial guests, such as Argentine President Jorge Videla.

Agents were stationed outside an elegant, downtown hotel where Gen. Videla is booked after a leftist group condemned him as an "executioner" and "hanger-on."

Vice President Mondale, at the head of the U.S. delegation, will be under surveillance, as will President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, King Juan Carlos of Spain and King Baudouin of Belgium.

In the Vatican's palatial Hall of Blessing, the pontiff today joked his way through his first encounter with journalists and gently scolded them for speculating on the political machinations of the secret conclave of cardinals.

"I was amused, before the conclave, reading articles in several newspapers written with good intentions, but amusing nonetheless," he said, nervously trying to center an ill-fitting white skullcap on his head.

"There were no factions. There was nothing like that at all, I assure you," he told about a thousand journalists.

The pope then told an anecdote about an Italian officer during the French-Prussian War.

Mr. Holtz said that he was innocent, and Bundestag Speaker Karl Karstens, a member of the Christian Democrats, told the Parliament that the lifting of a member's immunity does not imply guilt but merely allows an investigation.

Mr. Holtz, considered a member of the Social Democratic left wing, is a historian and chairman of the Bundestag Committee for Economic Cooperation, which deals with relations with developing nations.

"I have done and am doing my duty as a member of Parliament," he said in a statement before the session began. "I have committed no act, have done nothing at all that could justify the suspicion of espionage or any illegal action."

Defamation Charged
The Social Democrats accused opponents of the government of using the Romanian's defection for an organized campaign of defamation to win votes in coming state elections.

"A particularly questionable aspect of the campaign directed against the Social Democratic Party is the attempt to use the American government in these machinations. This is being done by claiming that the Romanian defector gave the Americans papers or information that could cast doubt on the reliability and faithfulness to the alliance of the German social democracy," the party's parliamentary bloc said in a statement.

Mr. Brandt, the party chairman, had asked the U.S. Embassy for an official statement on this, according to the remarks.

The West German newspaper Die Welt said yesterday that Gen. Pacepa gave the Americans a confidential plan of Egon Bahr, the party's general manager, under which West Germany would leave NATO in return for a Soviet non-aggression guarantee in a first step toward the reunification of Germany.

The West German television network reported that 12 Romanian secret police and Interior Ministry officials have been arrested since the defection of Gen. Pacepa.



Uwe Holtz (left foreground), a member of the West German Parliament who is being investigated for possible involvement in Communist espionage, voted with other deputies yesterday to lift his parliamentary immunity, permitting a police search of his offices. Egon Bahr (foreground right), business manager of the ruling Social Democratic Party, also was reported to have been named as a possible participant in the case, which stemmed from the recent defection of a Romanian official.

In Support of Mutual U.S. Defense Pact

Israel Officials Surprised by Begin Views

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 — Israeli officials appeared surprised today at a statement made by Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday that he would favor a mutual defense treaty with the United States if the possibility arises during his term in office.

The officials made it clear that the surprise was not in the concept of such a treaty but in Mr. Begin's reference to it within the context of the forthcoming summit talks at Camp David in the United States. The talks are to begin next week.

"There's always been talk of this sort of thing, but the working out of this has not gone very far," an official said.

Although the concept of an Israeli-U.S. defense pact has been brought up for years in Israel, diplomatic sources said it never formally was discussed by the Israelis because "they are more interested in defending themselves."

Mr. Begin made it clear yesterday that he was not seeking an alliance that would provide for the deployment of U.S. forces to defend Israel.

"We shall not accept any troops in Judea or Samaria, neither American nor United Nations, because we don't want foreign soldiers to defend our people. We shall defend our people ourselves," he said.

Mr. Begin used the old terms Judea and Samaria to mean Israel, with Samaria generally referring to the occupied West Bank territories.

Mr. Begin said, however, that if Israel is asked to put facilities at the disposal of the United States he would do so.

"We are an integral part of the free world," he said. "And the agreement must be mutual. It is in the interest of the United States to have Israel as an ally in the Middle East, and Israel is a faithful ally of the free world. It is in our interest to help the free world defend itself."

A close associate of Mr. Begin said the prime minister was not proposing a pact but stating that Israel would respond to a U.S. proposal.

Softening Seen
JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Mr. Begin's expression of support for a mutual defense treaty with the United States may signal a softening of the Israeli stance in the Camp David summit, political sources said today. But they added that such a defense pact can only supplement and not replace adequate safeguards for Israel in an eventual Middle East peace.

7 Arabs Arrested
TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Authorities announced today the capture of seven suspected Arab guerrillas who, they said, had planned to plant explosives aboard a Jerusalem commuter bus last week.

The group belonged to the el-Fatah guerrilla organization and is accused of carrying out four sabotage attempts, mostly unsuccessful, since December in Jerusalem and in the neighboring West Bank town of Ramallah.

Its members handed over to their captors two primed explosive packages they had intended to plant on a bus last Saturday, an announcement said. They also were reported to have had a large cache of weapons and explosives.

Israeli Aid Request
JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Israel submitted to the United States today a \$2.4 billion aid request for fiscal 1979, including \$1.5 billion in military assistance.

A senior treasury official handed the itemized document to the U.S. charge d'affaires, Samuel Hart, and government sources said that Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich will take it up with U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal later this month.

The Israeli aid request matches the current level of U.S. financial support for the Jewish state. Reports from Washington say that the Carter administration is seeking to trim it by \$500 million.

Syrian-Soviet Talks End
MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam today concluded three days of Middle East talks here with Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Tass quoted him as terming the talks "useful" and as denouncing the forthcoming Camp David summit.

The rightist Phalangist Radio said that Syrian troops had been reinforced in the eastern Bekaa Valley, and that Syrian forces had moved into Rayak air base in the northern part of the valley with Soviet-made, SAM-6 surface-to-air missiles.

The rightist French-language daily Le Reveil asserted today that Israel had threatened to invade southern Lebanon again unless UN forces in the area took over "positions the Palestinians reoccupied" after Israel's withdrawal, which occurred three months after the Israeli invasion of the south last March. The UN information office in Beirut had no comment.

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Army Controls Rebels' Town In Nicaragua

MATAGALPA, Nicaragua, Sept. 1 (AP) — National guard troops tore aside makeshift barricades today and took control of the city, held five days by youthful rebels whose bloody resistance had become a symbol of the uprising against President Anastasio Somoza.

Dr. Cesar Amador Kuhl, a surgeon working with the Red Cross, said that 50 persons had died in the fighting since it began late last week, including an undetermined number killed in the final push by the national guard. He said that more than 200 were wounded.

Norman Wolfson, Gen. Somoza's public relations adviser from New York, said that the president told him nine soldiers were injured and one was killed yesterday. He said he had no information on other casualties.

Hundreds of civilians fled the town yesterday morning under a cease-fire negotiated between the rebels and the national guard. Many of the evacuees carried white flags.

Rebels Withdraw
Red Cross workers said that the rebels had withdrawn during the night and that the national guard was in total control.

Most of the barricades, thrown together with sandbags and rocks, had been torn down, a Red Cross spokesman said.

About 3 a.m. most of the firing stopped and the guard went in with jeeps, armored cars and a front-end loader and began tearing down the barricades, a Red Cross volunteer said.

An armored car equipped with a 40mm cannon fired repeatedly during the night to dislodge the rebels, a Red Cross worker said.

Witnesses said that many of the rebels — large numbers of them teen-agers armed with pistols, rifles and shotguns — had fled into the hills surrounding the city of 40,000, which is 100 miles north of the capital, Managua. Intermittent firing was heard in the hills at mid-morning.

Later today, the armored car was parked at a crossroad. Other armored vehicles prowled different sectors of the city while troops patrolled the streets.

Strike Continues
Anti-government violence had been reported elsewhere in Nicaragua late Thursday, but there were no reports of new fighting in the provinces today. Many shops and businesses continued to observe a general strike called to press demands for Gen. Somoza's resignation.

Many residents of Matagalpa had stayed in their homes since the start of the fighting. Today, some trudged through the streets, strewn with broken glass, carrying bundles of personal belongings and waving white flags.

The Red Cross in Managua sent five ambulances to get the wounded, along with seven larger vehicles to transport evacuees, said Guillermo Balmaceda of the Red Cross office in the capital.

The national guard, which serves as Nicaragua's 7,500-man army and police force, began their assault Thursday to try to take a national guard garrison that had been held

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

More Than Saudi Arabia's

Mexico Says Oil Reserves Might Be World's Largest

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (AP) — President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that Mexico's petroleum and natural gas reserves have a potential of 300 billion barrels, which would give the country the world's largest energy reserve, even bigger than that of Saudi Arabia.

Speaking to Congress, Mr. Lopez Portillo said proven reserves stand at 20 billion barrels while the probable amount is calculated at 37 billion barrels and the potential is six times that. Saudi Arabia had been considered the world leader in reserves with an estimated 170 billion barrels.

Authorities here said Pemex, Mexico's state petroleum monopoly, has for years been very conservative in evaluating reserves. Early last year it announced 17 billion barrels in proven reserves at a time foreign industry experts said the figure was closer to 100 billion barrels, based on drilling and topographical studies.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said that nearly 7,000 square miles along Mexico's coasts and 10 times that offshore are potentially rich in crude oil and natural gas.

U.S. government energy planners have long considered Mexico as a future abundant source of petroleum and natural gas.

Plans by Mexico to sell large quantities of natural gas to the United States have been stalled by failure of U.S. Congress to agree on President Carter's energy bill.

Mexico contracted in principle to sell six American companies about 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas initially to six southwestern states, then follow with sales to California. The Department of Energy refused to approve Mexico's price of \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet because it was higher than the \$2.16 charged by Canada.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said Mexico will use the gas earmarked for the United States domestically in place of crude oil, which it is exporting.

But the president said Mexico will supplement petroleum and natural gas energy with development of hydroelectric, geothermal, nuclear and solar resources as well as coal.

He said Mexico will pay special attention to relations with its neighboring countries and will "ask only what we offer: solidarity and respect."

The president said the economic crisis that has plagued Mexico for many decades is ending and a 5 percent growth rate is on the horizon.

Singapore, in Midst of Affluence, Worries About 'Going Soft'

By Jay Mathews

SINGAPORE (WP) — In this city-state built by monumental risk-takers, children are no longer allowed to skateboard in the streets and Boy Scouts interested in night hikes must settle for walking blindfolded at 4 p.m.

Industrious Singapore, once referred to as the "rugged society," seems to be going a bit soft.

With the highest per capita income in Asia outside Japan, with affluent parents having fewer children but higher hopes and greater fears for them, hard jobs and dangerous sports may be losing out.

"What I'm afraid of is the hard competition coming from places like South Korea and Taiwan," said Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen. "Many people are no longer taking the harder jobs and the high risks."

Small Clouds
Still, with an economy that has become the centerpiece of rapidly developing Southeast Asia, such fears present little more than small clouds on a far horizon. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, one of the most cautious men in Asia, succumbed recently to what for him was almost euphoria by pronouncing the outlook for the next five years "more than favorable."

The island's economic growth rate has been about 8 percent lately. Per capita income is nearly \$3,000, a five-fold increase since 1960. Bitter memories of the 1965 breakaway from the Federation of Malaysia and fears that the predominantly Chinese population of 2.2 million would be attacked by more powerful Malay neighbors seem to have faded.

"We are the owners of this new Singapore," Mr. Lee said in a national-day message in mid-August, "something we never were 20 years ago. Then we were squatters, nearly all of us."

The key to most of the progress is Mr. Lee himself. An extraordinarily adept politician, he came to power in 1959 on what appeared to be a socialist platform, then proceeded to turn Singapore into a monument to hard work and capitalism. Since 1968, his People's Action Party has



Lee Kuan Yew

captured every single seat in the Singapore Parliament in three separate general elections. Communists and leftist sympathizers are routinely jailed, then released after confessing their sins and promising to reform.

Mr. Lee will be 56 on his next birthday, Sept. 16. He stays healthy by pursuing an addiction to golf. He seems to have lots of time to plan for the future, but he prefers to fret often in public about what will come after him and his generation.

"The task now is to insure continuity," he said in the mid-August address. "Able men and women, however intelligent, well-educated

The government's goal is to impress both Singapore's youth and the rest of the world with the image of a small but feisty nation, looking for more frontiers to conquer.

and gifted, have to be tested, trained and tempered in the hard schools of experience." Too many of the brightest students have chosen careers in engineering and medicine, he said. "Too few took up other disciplines like economics, management, the humanities, law and other professions" needed in running a government, said Mr. Lee, himself a lawyer. He indicated that he plans to change this.

The need to divine Singapore's future has led Mr. Lee into the ticklish area of language reform. Acknowledging Singapore's past as a British colony and its future economic dependence on trade with the English-speaking world, the prime minister has endorsed English as the national language and switched what was the leading Chinese university to instruction in English.

In the meantime, he has launched an energetic campaign to have Chinese parents and television producers curtail use of the South Chinese dialects commonly spoken here. Instead he wants all Chinese, particularly children, to practice the northern dialect known as Mandarin, which is now the national language of both China and Taiwan.

Universal Dialect
Chinese Singaporeans must learn Chinese to preserve their cultural roots, Mr. Lee says. And the Chinese they use should be a universal dialect so that all the different dialect groups in Singapore can communicate with each other and with the 900 million people of China. "If I had listened to my grandmother and continued in a Chinese school, I would have saved myself thousands of hours poring over my Mandarin and my Hokkien," Mr. Lee said during a television appearance in which he recalled his struggles with Chinese at the beginnings of his political career. "But I went along with my mother. I was sent to an English school."

"When I went down and campaigned in 1961 in Hong Lim, I had to speak Hokkien [the principal southern Chinese dialect here] because the majority of them were adult Hokkians. And the children laughed at me. They thought it was very funny. And it was, probably."

Malays, who make up 14 percent of the population, and Indians, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Amid Talk of Smith-Nkomo Deal

Rhodesia Rebels Meet Backers

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 1 (AP) — Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe were meeting here today with the five black presidents who are their chief supporters after a report yesterday that Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith had met recently with Mr. Nkomo and agreed that he should head Rhodesia's transition government.

The host at the meeting, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, met yesterday in Nairobi with Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; British Foreign Secretary David Owen, and other foreign leaders concerned with getting Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe to meet with the four leaders of Rhodesia's biracial transition government.

All were in Nairobi for the funeral of President Jomo Kenyatta.

The other "front-line" presidents supporting Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe in the struggle against white rule in Rhodesia are Agostinho Neto of Angola, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Seretse Khama of Botswana and Samora Machel of Mozambique.

A spokesman for Mr. Smith denied a report from spokesmen for two of the black leaders in the transition government — the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa — that Mr. Smith met with Mr. Nkomo in Lusaka on Aug. 14 and agreed to make him chairman of Rhodesia's Executive Council until elections are held if he and Mr. Mugabe agree to a truce in their six-year-old guerrilla war.

In London, senior diplomats said that U.S. and British authorities have known for months that Mr. Smith had been trying secretly to reach a deal with Mr. Nkomo, and so break his alliance with the more radical Mr. Mugabe.

The diplomats also said that Washington and London knew about moves to set up talks in mid-August between Mr. Smith and Mr.



Joshua Nkomo

Nkomo in Lusaka, with outside conciliators attending.

But the informants, who declined to be identified, insisted that they have had no firm account of whether Mr. Smith himself, or a special envoy, attended, or whether the meeting actually took place.

"On the basis of Nkomo's public statement that he expects to be in Salisbury within a month, and that there will be no election in Rhodesia this year, we are sure there have been exchanges and some precise preparations," a source said.

Divided Opinion

Mr. Nkomo is considered more moderate than Mr. Mugabe and appears to have more Western support. Both have indicated their willingness to attend a conference with Mr. Smith and his black associates. Mr. Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chimpen, the fourth member of the transition government, favor such a meeting, but Mr. Sithole and Mr. Muzorewa oppose it.

The transition government was

formed in March to arrange for elections by the end of the year to replace white rule in Rhodesia with black majority rule. Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, refused to join in the agreement, calling it a sellout, and vowed to continue their war from their bases in Zambia and Mozambique.

Smith Blasts West

SALISBURY, Sept. 1 (UPI) — In a defiant speech, Mr. Smith today accused the United States and Britain of having joined the Soviet Union and Cuba to wreck his internal majority rule settlement scheme.

He accused the two Western powers of having acted with "deceit and treachery" by repeatedly renegeing on promises to lift trade sanctions and confer diplomatic recognition.

"Our principle problem has been that the British and American governments have gone out of their way to undermine our plan and at the same time have given assistance and encouragement to our opponents — the terrorists," Mr. Smith said.

5 U.S. Sergeants Face Trials in Recruit Beating

FORT DIX, N.J., Sept. 1 (UPI) — Five Army drill sergeants at Fort Dix face military trial on charges of beating or mistreating 22 recruits, an Army spokesman said yesterday.

The Army has filed charges against Staff Sgts. Robert Collins, 26, of Pomona, Mo.; Ricky Cordova, 25, of Santa Rosa, Calif.; Edwardo Frontado-Ponce, 33, of Sayoy, Puerto Rico; James Hannigan, 28, of Philadelphia, and Stephen Manthe, 24, of Shawnee Mission, Kan. The dates for the court-martial have not been set.

An Army spokesman said that the men were accused of beating, mistreating or threatening 22 trainees between July 20 and 31. Some of the trainees were treated at a clinic, but none was hospitalized.

The complaint said that a recruit was hit in the face and groin and struck on the buttocks with a flag-staff, another was forced to smoke a cigarette while his face was covered with a steel helmet, one was made to breathe smelling salts and others had their heads banged against walls.

French Wages Rise 5%

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — French hourly wages increased by 5 percent during the second quarter, bringing the rise for the first six months to 7.2 percent, the Labor Ministry reported today. The 5-percent rise compares with a 2.2-percent increase in the first quarter and a 3.3-percent rise a year earlier.



Matagalpa students protesting the Somoza regime fired shots at members of the national guard.

Army Takes Nicaraguan Rebel Town

(Continued from Page 1)

by the rebels. The insurgents at first repelled the guardsmen.

Clashes or bombings were reported Thursday in the towns of Esteli, Jinotepé, Diriamba and Leon.

In Esteli, 80 miles north of Managua, the Red Cross reported heavy gunfire. "There's intense shooting near the Red Cross building right now," said a Red Cross official by telephone. He said that townspeople had dug ditches across the street to prevent the passage of national guard troops. All businesses were closed during the day, he said.

In Jinotepé, 35 miles south of the capital, Red Cross spokesman Alvaro Flores reported: "There have been many bomb blasts tonight, but no shooting clashes." He said

national guard patrols were in the streets.

Bombings also were reported in Diriamba, about five miles north of Jinotepé, and in Leon, 60 miles west of Managua. A Red Cross man in Leon said there was also sporadic shooting there, and some streets were barricaded with overturned cars.

Businessmen opposed to the Somoza regime accuse it of mismanaging the economy, of monopolizing much of the country's industry and business and of

widespread corruption. They say that the longer Gen. Somoza remains in power, the more people will turn to the leftist guerrillas who launched the current campaign with a two-day occupation of the National Palace last week.

Other foes of the dictator claim he has allowed the national guard to brutalize the population, a charge he denies. The leftist guerrillas, who favor establishment of a socialist system here, say that Gen. Somoza has allowed exploitation of the masses.

Kenya's Interim Leader Orders Tight Security

NAIROBI, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Acknowledging that Kenya faces a troublesome transition following the death of Jomo Kenyatta, President Daniel Arap Moi today ordered the country's security forces to crush any threat to domestic peace, spelled out internal and economic policies, and quickly set a date for nomination of Mr. Kenyatta's full-fledged successor.

Strongly indicating that Mr. Arap Moi would be that successor as Kenya's second president, the Cabinet issued a statement expressing "our total confidence and loyalty" in and to him.

Mr. Arap Moi waited 24 hours after Mr. Kenyatta's state funeral to issue a statement to the nation, for the first time spelling out in depth the country's future course.

His main points were:

• Kenya's only party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU), will hold a special meeting on Oct. 6 to pick Mr. Kenyatta's successor.

• He praised the Kenyan people for their "calm and sobriety" since Mr. Kenyatta's death on Aug. 22, but warned that the next 80 days would be fraught with danger.

The statement and the fact that KANU was called into session as soon as Oct. 6 were seen as strong indications that Mr. Arap Moi would be nominated for the presidency, thus avoiding a protracted succession battle.

A Directory of First Names

An Artful Dodge in Cairo: Get a Phone Book Listing

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (NYT) — When the Egyptian government started distributing the 1977 Cairo telephone directory this summer, a recently married bureaucrat was gleefully confident that his former lady friends would never find him in the three-inch-thick volume.

The reason: he had his telephone listing changed from his well-known second name to his little-used first name, Mohammed. The Cairo telephone directory lists subscribers alphabetically by first names, and there are more than 18,000 Mohammeds in the book.

Not only would the girlfriends have to know his first name, but also his second, third and fourth names if they tried to find his new telephone number. He had told them only his second and fourth names.

The 1977 directory, which is now available to most government offices, many business firms and some influential individuals, contains 1,406 pages and roughly 118,000 telephone numbers. But many Cairo residents say they never use it. Instead, they carry tiny, leather-bound booklets in their wallets listing the numbers of their friends and business acquaintances.

"Everyone Is Happy"

The bureaucrat who succeeded in obfuscating his listing explained it this way: "I have a new wife since the last directory came out in 1972. You will understand that there are certain people I used to associate with who should not call me now. I have the influence to keep my name out of the new directory, but then I would have to explain to my wife why we are not in the directory. This way everyone is happy."

Picking up the telephone directory, he thumbed through the 226 pages of Mohammeds until he came to his listing. "See," he cried. "They will never find me."

The Mohammed listings start with a man whose first two names are Mohammed Youssef. His number is followed by those of 400 men whose first two names are Mohammed Abu, listed in alphabetical order according to their third and fourth names. The Mohammed Abus are followed by about 250 Mohammed Ibrahimis. (The first letter in the Arabic alphabet is *alef*, which is transliterated in English as a, i or u.)

A Cairo accountant also knows that most of his acquaintances will

never find his number in the telephone directory. He lives in the apartment where his father lived for decades. Even though the father has been dead for 10 years, the telephone is still listed in the deceased man's names — all four of them.

"Most of my friends now never knew my father, let alone all of his names," the accountant said. "I could tell them his name so they could find my number in the directory, but if I do that I might as well give them the number."

Second Directory

Cairo residents say they do, however, use the slimmer second volume of the directory which lists major government offices, doctors and business firms, if they are able to get it.

Cairo, a city of 8 million people, has about 375,000 telephones. The number of Cairo directories being printed — or why the 1977 directory did not appear until 1978 — is a mystery. The telephone authority, stung by criticism of an outdated telephone system that can make getting a dial tone a two-hour task, has ordered its staffers not to talk to any reporters.

Ten years ago, a Cairo photographer moved to a new apartment and took his telephone with him. His name and number are in the 1972 and 1977 directories but the address has never been changed, despite his repeated efforts.

"They tell me it is impossible to change it," he sighed. "But for 10 years they have managed to send the bill to the right address."

N.Y. Talks Off In Paper Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT) — Negotiations to settle New York's three-week newspaper strike were broken off abruptly last night, with the publishers and the pressmen angrily blaming each other for the stalemate.

The spokesman for the publishers, Rupert Murdoch, said that a contract proposal put forward by the pressmen Wednesday was "derisory," demanding higher pay, more jobs and shorter hours without providing any of the manpower cuts that the publishers say they must have.

Carter, Cutting Holiday, Begins Gas Bill Campaign

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — President Carter warned yesterday that failure of the Senate to pass the natural-gas bill would be "devastating" for the value of the dollar, inflation and the U.S. image in the world.

Returning early from his Western vacation to lobby for the bill, Mr. Carter made his appeal to governors and business executives in special White House meetings — the opening round in a campaign that could be the biggest administration political effort since ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

The compromise gas legislation, which would remove U.S. price controls on new natural gas by 1985, is the core of Mr. Carter's energy conservation program.

"If Congress should reject this legislation it would deal a devastating blow to U.S. prestige," Mr. Carter told 100 business executives and Senate staff aides in the White House East Room.

Administration officials said in this connection that the dollar is falling in relation to other currencies partially because of worldwide uncertainty about U.S. energy poli-

cy. They said that passage of the bill would reassure foreign merchants and bankers, and thus help the dollar improve against the Japanese yen, the Swiss franc and the West German mark.

World Is Watching

"The entire world is looking to see if we have the national will to deal with energy shortages," the president told 11 governors in a separate meeting.

Despite the president's personal intervention, and a lobbying campaign by his chief officials, the bill's fate is in doubt as a result of the opposition from an unlikely coalition of Senate liberals and conservatives. They want to strip the bill of its pricing aspect, leaving only a provision that would give Mr. Carter power to allocate gas supplies in emergencies.

If this effort to send the bill back to the Senate Energy Committee for rewriting fails, the opponents may resort to a filibuster.

Because the congressional session is nearing an end, a vote to send the bill back to committee would kill it, according to Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.

© Los Angeles Times

Singapore Is Prospering, Has Fears of 'Going Soft'

(Continued from Page 1)

who make up 7 percent, must also learn their own languages, Mr. Lee says. But all Singaporeans must learn English to unite the city and insure its access to the high-technology West.

Singapore has achieved prosperity as an ultra-efficient manufacturing, trade and banking center located conveniently near the major sea routes between Asia and Europe. Its textile, shoe, plastics and shipbuilding industries will continue, but leaders like Finance Minister Hon. Lim Joo Koo worry about what new trade protection rules in the West and competition from Taiwan and South Korea will do to the island's traditional money-makers.

Taking advantage of Singapore's highly trained work staff and its fiercely competitive university system, "we want to concentrate on the knowledge part of industry, such as research and development, growth of quality crystals, microprocessing and computer design," Mr. Hon said.

Limits Ignored

Singapore has excelled by learning to ignore the limits of its tiny population, it misuses 227 square miles of territory and its vulnerability. This has led Mr. Lee and his closest adviser, Foreign Minister S. R. Rajaratnam, to assume a well-publicized role as the conservative conscience of the nonaligned nations.

Mr. Rajaratnam stood up at the July nonaligned ministerial meeting in Belgrade, for instance, to throw cold water on another lengthy discussion of how to get more aid from the West.

"We have become so used to putting the blame for our difficulties on others that we have lost the capacity to take a hard look at our own shortcomings," he said. "All we can hope for is occasional acts of charity, but no rich nation I know is prepared to undergo great distress and sacrifices to help the poor, no more than poor nations are willing to make sacrifices on behalf of nations poorer than themselves."

The government's goal is to impress both Singapore's youth and the rest of the world with the image of a small but feisty nation, looking for more frontiers to conquer. Government leaders here were pleased when profit-rich Singapore Airlines won worldwide focus with its \$1-billion purchase of 19 Boeing jetliners earlier this year. Now they have secured landing rights next year in Los Angeles, and the jets scattered about Singapore's huge, ultramodern airport have been painted with the slogan, "California, Here We Come."

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الكتاب

News Analysis

Russia Shrugs at Threat Of U.S. Trade Embargo

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — While the Carter administration agonizes over the problem of whether sales of U.S. oil-drilling technology to the Soviet Union will compromise U.S. national security, the Russians are acting as though they could not care less if they get the equipment.

The political issue is whether, as some of the president's advisers argue, trade can be used as a weapon to make the Soviet Union modify its behavior in other areas — to ease its crackdown on dissidents, for example.

The answer given by Soviet commentators is a resounding "no." "This is a policy of pinpricks," an article in *Sovetskaya Rossiya* recently observed, "and it cannot produce the results for which certain political figures in Washington hope."

Sovetskaya Rossiya is the organ of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet.

It is published six times a week. Past experience here is that the leverage of U.S. trade, or of individual U.S. companies, on Soviet political actions is small.

Unwelcome Combination
Most U.S. businessmen in Moscow have supported the Soviet view that business should not be confused with politics.

Most of them have stuck by that position even after Francis Crawford, a U.S. businessman, was arrested in June in retaliation for the jailing of two accused Soviet spies in New Jersey.

Mr. Crawford and the two Russians are free awaiting trial. The center of the trade dispute in Washington is the proposed sale of a \$144 million plant to the Soviet Union to produce hard-metal oil drill bits, which it needs to exploit reserves of petroleum in Siberia. Dresser Industries of Dallas received an export license after the deal was reached in June, and both the State and Commerce departments have approved the deal.

But after the Soviet Union put prominent Soviet dissidents on trial this summer, President Carter decided to stop the sale of the plant, a move that has caused a sharp drop in U.S. trade with the Soviet Union. He canceled the sale of a Sperry-Rand computer to Tass, but after a review he let the oil-bit deal go through.

Protests from such influential congressional figures as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and studies made under the auspices of the Defense Department have put the contract in doubt again. Aides of the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, have argued that the Russians could use the technology to produce oil in strategically significant quantities, and the U.S. Army has argued that tungsten-carbide know-how could be turned to making armor-piercing shells.

Sen. Jackson co-sponsored an amendment to the Trade Act of 1974, which made improved U.S. trade and credit terms to the Soviet Union conditional upon a liberalization of Soviet emigration policies. The aim then was to pressure the Russians into letting more Jews emigrate to Israel.

The result was that the Soviet Union canceled the 1972 trade agreement with Washington. It reduced emigration of Soviet Jews.

Seabrook Foes Get Jail Term

HAZLETON, N.H., Sept. 1 (UPI) — Eleven persons were convicted yesterday of criminal trespass at the Seabrook nuclear power plant, fined \$100 and given 30-day jail sentences.

All said that they would appeal the sentences, handed down by Hampton District Court Judge Alfred Cassano, and all were released on personal recognizance. Six of the defendants chained themselves to a crane on the construction site Aug. 1 and the other five were arrested on the facility's access road.

Czechoslovak in Lagos

LAGOS, Nigeria, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmoupek conferred with Head of State Oluisegun Obasanjo and External Affairs Commissioner Henry Adeboye today, after arriving from Angola last night. Mr. Chmoupek is to stay till Sunday.

22 Cambodian Refugees Describe Terror Practices

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP) — Yim Sot Rannachit, the 16-year-old son of a fish-seller near the Cambodian ruins of Angkor Wat, says he was rounded up with his family and several others by soldiers of Democratic Kampuchea, the new Cambodian regime, as it took power.

Men, women and children were tied up at gunpoint, ordered to sit on the ground and bashed on the head with hoes and other instruments until they were dead, Yim recounts. He fainted after being hit and was taken for dead. He managed to get away after nightfall.

After a long trek, Yim escaped across the border to Thailand on March 1. He says that his father, mother and five brothers aged from 6 to 20 were all killed, along with

from 35,000 in 1973 to 13,459 in 1975. Possibly 22,000 will be allowed to leave this year.

In the interim, U.S.-Soviet trade has stagnated, except for agricultural exports of U.S. wheat, soybeans, and feed grains. Last year the United States sold only about \$500 million of sophisticated industrial technology to the Soviet Union, and in the first five months of this year it has sold only \$228.6 million worth.

"The U.S.S.R. has in recent years been successfully developing business relations with such Western countries as West Germany, France, Italy, Japan and others," *Sovetskaya Rossiya* wrote. "The United States is not among them."

Oil-drilling technology is apparently best developed in the United States.

But one oil executive here said: "The Soviets have their own hard-metal technology — they can make the drill bits themselves if they have to."

The administration's attempt to get the West European allies to agree not to sell a computer to Tass met with something less than success. "In case of need," said Anatoly Kovalev, a deputy foreign minister, "we can find other partners who are reliable enough."

The Soviet government seems to be confident that it can exploit the diversity of interests and the competition inherent in capitalism to its own advantage in other ways.

After Mr. Crawford was brutally hauled out of his car and taken to prison, the company withdrew from all its projects under way here pending Mr. Crawford's release and asked 21 other firms doing business here for support. But no other company has followed suit.

Armand Hammer, chief of Occidental Petroleum Corp., arrived in the Soviet Union last week to inaugurate a fertilizer terminal in Odesa, and the Soviet news media pointedly gave wide coverage to his visit and his pleas for increased Soviet-U.S. trade.

So far, the Russians seem to treat the U.S. trade threat with contempt. The United States probably could make the threat credible by cutting off trade in grain, which has amounted to more than \$1 billion so far this year. But the countries have a five-year agreement on grain trade, and U.S. farmers would hardly be pleased with the surplus that such an embargo would produce.

Crawford to Go on Trial Tuesday in Moscow Court

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP) — U.S. businessman Francis Crawford, who contends that he is "a pawn in a political chess game," said today he will go on trial Tuesday for alleged currency-law violations.

Mr. Crawford, 38, a Moscow representative of the International Harvester Co., was arrested on a Moscow street in June and held for two weeks in Lefortovo Prison here. After being conditionally released, he was summoned back to the prison repeatedly for interrogation.

Speaking to reporters at International Harvester's office here today, Mr. Crawford again insisted that he is innocent.

"The charges against me are false," he said. "I have broken no law in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Crawford said that he was served with a summons this morning ordering him to appear for trial at 9 a.m., Sept. 5, at Moscow City Court.

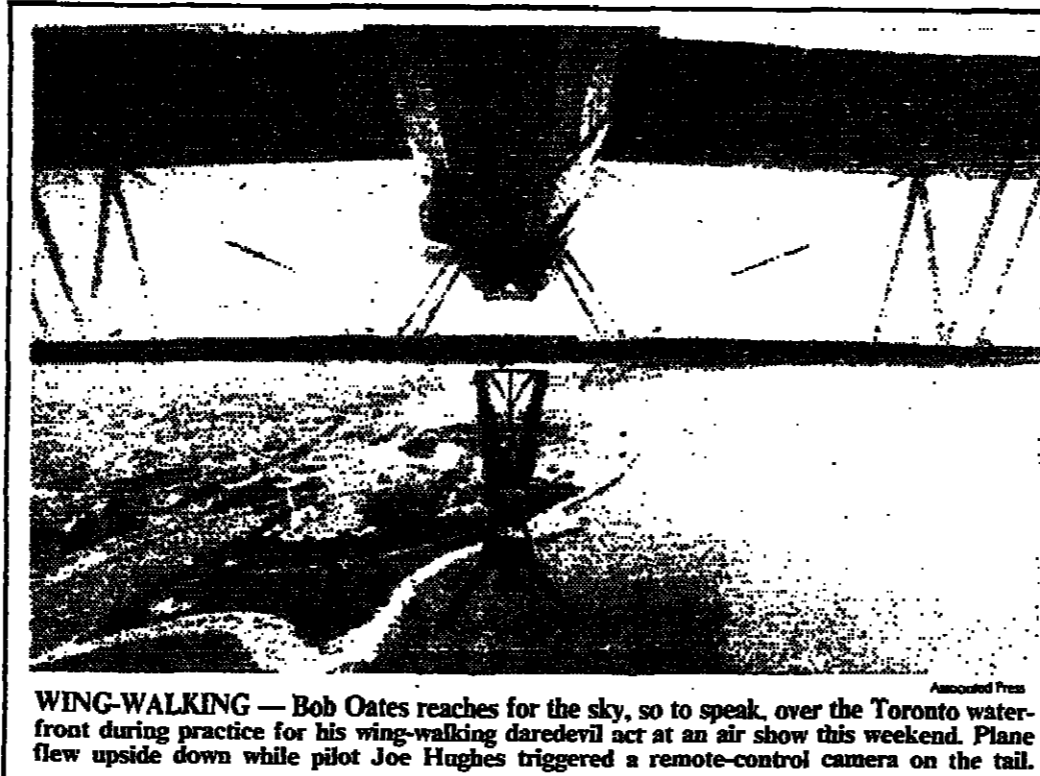
Viewed as Retaliation

Many Westerners here view Mr. Crawford's arrest as Kremlin retaliation for the arrest of two alleged Soviet spies in the United States.

The two, Valdik Enger, 39, and Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, both employees of the Soviet UN mission in New York, are to go on trial Sept. 12 in Newark, N.J., on charges of attempting to buy U.S. anti-submarine warfare secrets.

If convicted on the charge of currency manipulation, Mr. Crawford, of Mobile, Ala., could be sentenced to a maximum of eight years in prison. The law also provides for an additional penalty of five years' exile within the Soviet Union, but it is doubtful that the courts would impose this penalty on a foreigner.

Mr. Crawford said that he is charged with buying 20,000 rubles



WING-WALKING — Bob Oates reaches for the sky, so to speak, over the Toronto waterfront during practice for his wing-walking daredevil act at an air show this weekend. Plane flew upside down while pilot Joe Hughes triggered a remote-control camera on the tail.

Swim-In Set For Cleansed Potomac River

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP) — The Potomac River, which former President Lyndon B. Johnson promised would be clean enough for swimming by 1975, is now safe for bathers, an official said.

To dramatize his conclusion, the official, Paul Eastman, is helping to organize a Labor Day swim-in in the Potomac at the mouth of Rock Creek.

Mr. Eastman is director of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, an educational planning and research body created by the District of Columbia and states sharing the Potomac watershed — Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Eastman said that upgraded sewage treatment and other cleanup actions have finally made the river safe for swimmers. The Potomac had been called a running sewer.

However, the chief of Washington's water quality office, John Brink, disagreed with Mr. Eastman. "I would recommend against the swim-in, I would say that right now, you can't depend on the quality of the river," Mr. Brink said.

Hua Returns To China After 3-Nation Tour

HONG KONG, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng returned home today after a 17-day tour of the three nations most directly exposed to Soviet influence-seeking in Europe and Asia.

The Chinese news agency said that Mr. Hua's plane landed at Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur region in northwest China, with the premier bringing back "the profound friendship of the peoples" of Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran.

Mr. Hua left Tehran after an elaborate ceremony at Mehrabad Airport.

"The visit to your country has been very fruitful," Mr. Hua said in a message to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, "and I am confident that the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop constantly."

Mr. Hua and the Shah met last night for discussions, believed centered on Soviet military and political activities in the Gulf oil-producing region.

Firefighters End Indiana Strike

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 1 (AP) — Firefighters returned to work today, accepting a new wage offer after a bitter six-day walkout during which a block of buildings burned while most of the 144 strikers refused to help.

A work slowdown by Anderson's police also ended this morning when bargainers for the officers accepted a salary offer from the city. Details of the agreements were not disclosed.

The firemen struck at midnight Saturday. On Sunday, they aided in the rescue of several people injured when the roof of a movie theater collapsed during heavy rains. But on Wednesday, all but a few of the strikers stood by while six buildings in the downtown section of the city burned.

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Vietnam Premier Assails China for 'Hostile Policy'

BANGKOK, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Premier Phan Van Dong today marked Vietnam's independence day 24 hours early with a harsh attack on China, the Hanoi radio said.

According to the report, Mr. Dong officially renewed Hanoi's offer to attempt to settle the dispute through negotiations, but he also spoke of the alternative.

"The Vietnamese people have many times had to rise up and throw out foreign aggressors," he said in a thinly veiled reference to Peking.

The rest of the references were not veiled. He said that Chinese hostility toward Vietnam was "extremely serious" and that "Peking is the mastermind" behind the flight of 160,000 ethnic Chinese from Vietnam.

"This shows Peking's hostile attitude toward our people," he said. "Reactionary elements among the Peking rulers are conducting a hostile policy toward Vietnam. This we cannot tolerate."

Vietnamese and Chinese deputy foreign ministers held four afternoons of talks last month, but according to radio Hanoi, "the talks failed" and the Chinese officials returned to Peking.

"We still persist in our offer to settle the conflict through negotiations," Mr. Dong was quoted as saying.

Specifically excluding China, Mr. Dong said that Vietnam intended to work toward better relations with most nations.

In order of decreasing importance, he listed them as Laos, the Soviet Union "and other fraternal socialist countries," Southeast Asia.

Hua Returns To China After 3-Nation Tour

HONG KONG, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng returned home today after a 17-day tour of the three nations most directly exposed to Soviet influence-seeking in Europe and Asia.

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Mr. Hua and the Shah met last night for discussions, believed centered on Soviet military and political activities in the Gulf oil-producing region.

Geneva Talks Adjourn

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (UPI) — The 31-nation disarmament conference has ended an eight-week summer session and adjourned until January, when France, and possibly China, is expected to join.

"The U.S. government cannot independently confirm any individual story," said a letter to the world body from the U.S. Ambassador to the UN in Geneva, William vanden Heuvel. "We do believe, however, that the number and consistency of such accounts on the public record underscore the need for further investigation."

Speaking for the United States, Mr. vanden Heuvel expressed hope that Cambodia would agree to a "neutral, responsible" inquiry on its territory. If not, he suggested, the Human Rights Commission should collect evidence of its own from the many refugees.

subcommittee has put the Cambodian situation on its agenda. It is expected to discuss the subject in a week or two in Geneva.

He escaped to Thailand on Jan. 7.

The stories of Yim and Thach and 12 other refugees from Cambodia are recorded in interviews in a 300-page document on the situation in Cambodia presented by the State Department last month to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.

The 14 refugees allowed the use of their real names in the public document. Eight other refugees told their stories but are not identified by name. The 22 accounts tell similar stories of privation, oppression, and execution.

Responding to low-key efforts of the United States and several European countries, a UN human-rights

By High-Level Envoy

U.S. Would Give Moscow Arms-Proposal Preview

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT) — The Carter administration is seeking to smooth the path toward conclusion of a new strategic-arms limitation accord with the Soviet Union by dispatching a high-level figure to Moscow shortly to give a preview of the latest U.S. negotiating proposals, knowledgeable officials said yesterday.

The Soviet Union has not yet agreed to this procedure, although it was used with great effect by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in negotiating the first strategic-arms treaty of 1972. The intent of the mission, officials said, is to provide time for the Soviet leadership to prepare for a fuller airing of the U.S. proposals by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance when they meet at the United Nations sometime after the middle of this month.

Warns a Possibility
Administration officials declined to reveal who is foreseen as the U.S. envoy, although Paul Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has been mentioned as a possibility.

In recent weeks, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, has indicated to associates that it might help clarify relations between the Soviet Union and the United States if he himself were to call on the leadership in Moscow. But Mr. Brzezinski is expected to be busy for the next two weeks with the Middle East summit talks that are to begin Tuesday at Camp David in northern Maryland.

Nevertheless, officials involved in the nuclear-arms talks acknowledge that sending a high-level envoy to Moscow for "previews" purposes represented a reversal of Mr. Brzezinski's approach to the negotiations.

When the Carter administration presented its first strategic-arms proposals to the Soviet Union in March of last year it did so without any forewarning about the nature of the deep cuts in nuclear forces it had in mind. The Russians reacted with shock and Mr. Gromyko denounced it as a "cheap and shady maneuver."

Subsequently, at a press conference, Mr. Brzezinski defended the technique of delivering the fresh proposals directly to the Soviet leadership by saying that it was an effort to bypass the Soviet military establishment, which he said might have degraded the U.S. approach before the political leadership had a chance to make up its own mind.

Dutch to Name Moluccan Panel
THE HAGUE, Sept. 1 (AP) — The Dutch government said yesterday that it would name a commission of Moluccans to study ways to integrate that restive minority community into the Dutch system.

Outlining the plans in Parliament, Deputy Premier Hans Wiegel said that the Dutch government would have preferred a Dutch-Moluccan commission, but the Moluccans and a majority in Parliament favored a Moluccan panel.

The move emphasized the strained relations between the Dutch and the 40,000 Moluccans living here, many of whom want an independent homeland on their islands, which are part of Indonesia. Moluccan militants have mounted several terrorist operations in Holland in pursuit of the goal.

Specifically excluding China, Mr. Dong said that Vietnam intended to work toward better relations with most nations.

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Responding to low-key efforts of the United States and several European countries, a UN human-rights

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Elections Held in 22 States

Government Victory Expected in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 1 (AP) — Elections are taking place today for Brazil's 22 state governors and one federal senator from each state, and the military government's official party is going to win in all the states except Rio de Janeiro.

The officials are being picked by electoral colleges controlled by the government party, the National Renewal Alliance, or Arena, in all but Rio. The only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, or MDB, did not put up candidates in most states.

Direct elections had been promised, but President Ernesto Geisel, a former general, changed the rules last year. Apparently military leaders believed an embarrassing number of MDB candidates would be elected.

Although the MDB will win in Rio, many members of the party consider the governor-to-be, millionaire newspaper publisher Antonio Chagas Freitas, to be more of a government supporter than an MDB representative. Rio's MDB senator, Ernani do Amaral Peixoto, also is noted for his lack of criticism of the regime.

The military has been in control of the federal government since it ousted a civilian president in 1964. Another indirect election is scheduled Oct. 15 to select a new president, who will serve from 1979 to 1985. The Arena candidate, chosen by Gen. Geisel, is Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, and his election is considered certain because the government party will have 130

new members in the electoral college than the MDB.

The opposition candidate is a retired general, Euler Bentes Monteiro, who formerly headed the government development agency in northeast Brazil.

Direct elections are to be held Nov. 15 for the federal house of representatives, another senator from each state and the 22 state legislatures.

Delays at Paris airports today ranged from three to five hours. The slowdown will continue this weekend, when many vacationing Frenchmen will be flying home.

But they left the threat of more slowdowns, saying that their demand for more personnel and a different salary structure still remained.

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Air Controllers To End French Action Monday

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP) — French air-traffic controllers announced today that they would terminate their slowdown on Monday as scheduled, ending 12 days of flight delays that ranged from an hour to a whole day.

But they left the threat of more slowdowns, saying that their demand for more personnel and a different salary structure still remained.

Delays at Paris airports today ranged from three to five hours. The slowdown will continue this weekend, when many vacationing Frenchmen will be flying home.



WHAT'S THIS? — The "Snoopy" fire hydrants that characterize a neighborhood of Meriden, Conn., may beautify the area, but they must leave the local dogs in a state of confusion.

Advice to Officials Angered Mansfield

Senate Aide Fired Over Japan Remarks

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP) — In mid-June, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, was informed that a Senate staff aide in travels to Tokyo, had told Japanese officials that Mr. Mansfield was "not in touch" any longer with his former legislative home on Capitol Hill.

The angry Mr. Mansfield, formerly the Senate Democratic majority leader, dispatched a six-page cable of complaint to one of his former colleagues, and the aide was

summoned home from Asia and fired.

Michael Pillsbury, who, until the arrival of Mr. Mansfield's cable, was a Republican staff assistant to the Senate Budget Committee, said yesterday that his ouster was the result of a "series of misunderstandings" and "misstatements" by a U.S. Embassy officer in Tokyo.

Mr. Pillsbury was quoted by embassy officials in Tokyo as suggesting that Japan should beef up its armed strength. Mr. Mansfield reportedly took strong offense, saying that such statements contradicted U.S. policy and complicated the work of the embassy.

The case has attracted wide press attention in Japan, where U.S. views on rearmament are a sensitive matter.

In the Senate, the case has been complicated by the fact that Mansfield and the old colleague whom he cabled, Maine's Sen. Edmund Muskie, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, are Democrats, while Mr. Pillsbury was an aide to Republican committee members.

Mr. Pillsbury, 33, stopped in Japan for four days in June after a three-week trip to China. The discussions that caused the trouble

took place between Mr. Pillsbury and officials of Japan's Foreign Ministry and Self-Defense Agency, and were attended by a U.S. Embassy political officer, who acted as Mr. Pillsbury's escort and interpreter.

The report on the conversations by the embassy officer, Robert McCallum, went to Mr. Mansfield's desk for clearance as a cable back to Washington. This prompted an immediate and explosive reaction from Mr. Mansfield.

Mr. Pillsbury, who had traveled on to South Korea for further discussions, was summarily called home and presented with Mr. Mansfield's protests.

U.K. Panel Bars Bid to Outlaw Arab Boycott

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI) — A House of Lords committee has unanimously rejected a bid to introduce legislation outlawing in Britain the Arab trade boycott against Israel similar to the U.S. Export Administration Act.

In a report, it warned that such legislation would cause potential damage to British businessmen against such legislation.

But the committee said that the government should give advice to businessmen enabling them to decide for themselves how to deal with threats to their exports under the Arab boycott.

The committee was named four months ago to study a bill introduced into the House of Lords by Liberal peer Lord Byers. The bill was modeled on the 1977 amendment to the U.S. Export Administration Act, which made compliance with the boycott illegal.

The committee's report means that Lord Byers' bill will be dropped in Parliament.

Potato Chip Industry in U.S. Tries to Slice a Better Image

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP) — The potato chip industry, after selling its product for 125 years to decorate sandwich plates and fill children's stomachs, now feels the potato chip has had a bad press.

It plans to spend \$200,000 this year to get those deep-fried, heavily salted, crisp, thinly sliced pieces of potato, or facsimiles thereof, off the "junk food blacklist" and into more school lunch boxes, government-financed school lunch programs and school vending machines.

If the industry's "hard-sell" campaign accomplishes what it has set out to do, the potato chip will join "nuts, most fruits and olives" as "auxiliary" foods, says Ron Deutsch, a nutrition adviser to the Potato Chip Information Bureau.

The biggest problem with potato chips, according to nutritionists, is their extremely high fat and salt content. Among the most drastic recommendations in the Senate report "Dietary Goals of the United States" is the need for Americans to substantially reduce consumption of both fat and salt.

Mr. Deutsch downgrades the salt and fat questions and contends that on a per-capita basis, Americans eat only 2 ounces of chips per day and get little salt or fat from them. This figure would be accurate if the entire population, including infants, old people and those on low-salt diets, ate potato chips, but realistically the bulk of potato chips are consumed by children, teenagers and young adults. Per-capita consumption is irrelevant, critics argue.

"You cannot compare chips with a nut," said Dr. Walter Mertz, an Agriculture Department nutrition expert. "And you cannot compare them with fruits, which are lower in calories and have important vitamins, junk foods, fun foods. As long as people eat them just the way you use an olive in a martini, it's OK, but the moment these products take on the image of a real food it becomes risky."

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Magnetic Field Is Measured

Satellite Evidence Backs Theory Pulsars Are Stars

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP) — The long-held theory that the mysterious pulsars are small, burned-out stars spinning in the heavens appears to have been confirmed by a satellite put into Earth orbit almost a year ago.

The High Energy Astronomical Observatory has measured the magnetic field generated by the nameless pulsar in the constellation Cassiopeia 20,000 light-years away and found it to be 1.5 trillion times stronger than the magnetic field

produced by the spinning of the Earth. So strong is the pulsar's magnetic field that the electrical currents producing it would be enough to electrocute everybody on Earth.

Pulsars emit radio and X-ray signals in such precise bursts that they have been likened to celestial lighthouses. Theorists have long thought that pulsars exhausted their nuclear fuel and then collapsed to spheres no wider than 10 miles across, which spin as rapidly as 30 times a second.

A pulsar is so dense that a spoonful of its material would weigh as much as all the buildings in New York. A star that dense that spins very rapidly should be enough of a dynamo to generate an incredibly large magnetic field.

The pulsar in question pulses, meaning that it sends a stream of X-rays into space by its magnetic field, every 3.6 seconds. The source of the X-rays is the gas that falls from nearby conventional stars onto the pulsar; the gas gets so hot that it radiates X-rays.

The only experimental way of confirming a pulsar's awesome statistics is by indirect measurement of its magnetic field, which is what the satellite has done, under the direction of a team of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Medical Survey Backs Saccharin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP) — A survey of health professionals says that more than 70 percent of them oppose a ban on the artificial sweetener saccharin.

The survey, released yesterday, is based on interviews with 517 physicians, dentists and dietitians. It was sponsored by the Calorie Control Council, a group representing low-calorie food manufacturers and the soft drink industry, and was conducted by Market Facts Inc., a Chicago firm.

The Food and Drug Administration, citing studies linking saccharin with bladder cancer in rats, has proposed banning it. The survey indicates that 90 per cent of physicians and 88 percent of dentists believe saccharin is useful to patients trying to restrict caloric or sugar intake.

Rome Bus Destroyed

ROME, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Fire-bombers destroyed a city bus and seriously damaged another in an attack early today.



FLOWER POWER — Moscow children carry flowers for their teacher on first day of school.

Couple Termed Overprotective on Child's Health

U.K. Court Takes Baby From Parents

BOLTON, England, Sept. 1 (AP) — A juvenile court has forced a young couple to give up their 13-month-old baby because they gave her too much loving care.

A lawyer representing the baby's parents said yesterday that the couple would fight the Bolton Juvenile Court decision ordering their daughter into state care.

The baby was ordered taken from her parents — who were not named in accordance with British juvenile law — and put into state care after magistrates heard that the girl had spent 170 of her first 380 days in the hospital.

On each visit, medical staff were unable to find anything wrong with her, Michael Crosswell, a Bolton city corporation official, told the court.

"During her short life, the baby has been taken to the hospital 25 times," he said. "The baby's life has been far from normal and there is serious concern about her emotional development."

Parents' Reasons

The baby's 25-year-old father said after the court decision that there were good reasons why he and his wife were overcautious. "They can't deprive a baby of its mother's love," he said. He said that one of the couple's

children had died and another was permanently handicapped.

"At 3 months old, our son caught cold and was treated for flu. He was finally taken to hospital and is now in a home where he is handicapped. He is 4 and will be in the home for the rest of his life."

"Our second child started vomiting and the doctor said there was nothing wrong. We found him dead in his cot the next morning. Wouldn't that make anybody worry about this child's health?"

The couple's lawyer, James Duerden, said that one reason the court order was granted was that

the parents had been living in overcrowded conditions with their family in this northwest England industrial city. But they are soon to take possession of their own home.

"I think the magistrate might have made an interim order which lasts for 28 days in view of that fact," Mr. Duerden said.

The magistrate who ordered the baby into state care, Elizabeth Vause, said yesterday that a change in the couple's circumstances could reverse the court order.

"I felt great sympathy for the parents. There is always a dilemma in a decision like this," she said.

200 in Britain Are Quarantined

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI) — More than 200 Birmingham residents began eight days of home quarantine today in an effort to avoid the spread of smallpox in Britain.

Four countries — Italy, Cyprus, Hong Kong and the Bahamas — dropped their request made on Wednesday for smallpox vaccination certificates from Britons because of a confirmed smallpox victim in the Birmingham area. Nine nations, however, left the new requirement in force.

The persons who began quarantine include more than 70 Birmingham University Medical Center staff members plus patients and visitors who were in the wing where the victim, Janet Parker, worked as a photographer.

A health official said, if anyone "develops any vaguely suspicious symptoms, they will be placed in an isolation hospital," as was Mrs. Parker.

Medical officials still have not determined how Mrs. Parker contracted smallpox.

A Puzzle for Centuries

Exotic Ice May Explain Saturn's Rings

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — An exotic form of ice discovered several years ago has turned out to be the probable key to a mystery that has puzzled astronomers for centuries — the fact that the famous rings of the planet Saturn vary greatly in brilliance.

In companion papers just published in the journals *Science* and *Nature*, astrophysicist Roman Smoluchowski describes his hypothesis, based on recent studies at his laboratory at the Austin campus of the University of Texas, to account for a number of puzzling characteristics of Saturn's rings.

Dr. Smoluchowski said that he became aware two years ago of a kind of water ice called amorphous ice.

The ice known to most people, whether in mountain glaciers or refrigerators, is crystalline. Its molecules of water always sort themselves out in an orderly framework that builds into a crystalline structure.

But the newly discovered amorphous ice, which to a casual observer looks the same as ordinary ice, has no crystalline structure. Its molecules are dumped together

According to Dr. Smoluchowski's theory, which he says needs to be verified by future observations from spacecraft, radiation pressure from the sun strikes the outermost A Ring of Saturn, knocking molecules of water in ionized form off the whirling chunks of matter inward toward the planet.

The ions of hydrogen and oxygen are thus transformed into an invisible wind that crosses the gap between the A and B Rings (known as Cassini's Division) and then condenses in the form of amorphous ice on the particles in the B Ring.

All the chunks of matter in the rings are old, probably dating from the time the primordial matter of the solar system condensed to form a planetary system. They have thus had time to get very dirty, Dr. Smoluchowski reasons, by sweeping up the clouds of dust that drift through the solar system.

As the outer ring loses water molecules, the dirt and dust mixed with its ice particles continue to dull their luster. But surface ice, probably in amorphous form, is continuously deposited on particles in the B Ring, thus keeping their surfaces bright and reflective, Dr. Smoluchowski believes.

Amorphous ice may explain why the particles in Saturn's rings have not been ground down to microscopic motes of dust over the aeons, he said.

Since the particles whirling around Saturn must be in frequent collision with each other, it could be supposed that eventually they would grind each other down like grains of sand. But the particles seem, according to analysis of the light they reflect toward the earth, to remain relatively large.

This would happen if, when small particles collide, they could join together.

When two small particles of ordinary ice collide, their energy of motion is converted into heat, but the heat thus produced is rapidly dispersed, because of the high heat conductivity of crystalline ice.

But, in the case of amorphous ice, Dr. Smoluchowski said, the heat would not be conducted away from the point of impact nearly so fast, and ice would melt at the spot, causing the particles to join.

New Look

The role of amorphous ice may force astronomers to take a new look at theories as to how galaxies and stars condensed from the primordial cosmic matter, he said.

For single charged atoms of hydrogen (protons) to combine into molecules of hydrogen — the fundamental building block of the universe — requires the protons to align simultaneously on the right type of solid surface.

Astronomers believe that such a surface would have normally been provided in the early universe by crystals of ice.

But protons will not combine into molecular hydrogen on a surface of amorphous ice, which is the type of ice Dr. Smoluchowski feels probably predominated during the early universe.

"The deeper we dig into Saturn the more mysteries we seem to turn up and the more work we make for ourselves," he said.

Light may be shed on some of these puzzles by the two Voyager spacecraft currently on their way to the outer planets. Voyager-1 is scheduled to pass Saturn in November, 1980, and Voyager-2 is expected to come even closer to the planet in August, 1981.

Pioneer-11 Headed for Saturn

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Sept. 1 (UPI) — The Pioneer-11 spacecraft, rechristened Pioneer Saturn, will make man's first close encounter with the Saturn a year from today, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration said yesterday.

The spacecraft, which was launched in April, 1973, has flown a billion and a half miles since it explored Jupiter in December, 1974, and is now 168 million miles from Saturn. After making readings at Saturn, the spacecraft will go on into space and is expected to continue transmitting signals until its nuclear power supply dies.

Brief Walkout Held

At California Airport

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (AP) — Protesting proposed changes in their duties, about 200 American Airlines baggage handlers yesterday walked off their jobs at Los Angeles International Airport, triggering delays of up to 1½ hours, an airline spokesman said.

No flights were canceled as a result of the stoppage and negotiations were being held to resolve the dispute, the spokesman said.

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Brutal Problems in Lebanon

There are, unfortunately, two brutal problems in Lebanon. One is the risk that the struggle there — better, the dozen or two overlapping struggles among different religious communities, classes, ideologies, private armies, individual power seekers and foreign states — will boil over into the Arab-Israeli dispute. Specifically, Syria, which is either trying to bring peace to Lebanon or trying to swallow the place, depending on your point of view, could collide with Israel, which is trying in its rough and confused fashion to keep Lebanon from becoming a Syrian-dominated "confrontation" state.

Precisely this prospect of an Israeli-Syrian confrontation, on the eve or in the midst of the Camp David summit, no less, prompted the surge of diplomacy whose results became at least partly visible this week. The Israelis, who have been sustaining Christian militiamen as a buffer along the Lebanese-Israeli border, finally agreed to admit United Nations peacekeeping forces, though not units of the pitifully small and weak Lebanese army, into the border zone.

The importance of this development lies in the fact that the Syrians and Palestinians and the Lebanese government and the United Nations, for their separate reasons, simply could not abide a situation in which an Israeli-sponsored force rejected Lebanese and United Nations authority alike. Every day that those militiamen hung on, the tension grew. The new development does not end the danger. But it should quiet down the border as Egypt and Israel and the United States meet.

But the second brutal problem in Lebanon remains. It is the very real prospect — or so many Christians fear — that the Christian

community, which has flourished in the open and pluralistic Lebanese society for centuries, will be institutionally and even physically destroyed by Moslem Arab forces led by Syria. New reports say that Syrian "peace-keeping" forces are currently killing Christian civilians by the hundreds north of Beirut. That Damascus can claim provocation does not alter the fact that, in upcountry Christian areas, the Syrian army is dominant and its victims are beyond the protection available to Christians near the Israeli frontier.

The United States is not insensitive to the peril of the Christians. Certainly to those Christians, however, and to a growing number of people in the United States, the administration appears ready to throw them to the wolves — the Syrians — for the sake of insuring Syria's greater restraint in the Lebanese-Israeli border area and in respect to Mideast diplomacy as a whole. The Christians might be receiving greater international sympathy if they were a rare species in ecological danger, a senior statesman of the community, Charles Malek, observes. The point is that the Christians, for all that they have contributed to their own misfortune, are trapped, desperate and largely alone.

We don't have a foolproof prescription to cure sick Lebanon. But we do not hesitate to say that the United States must use whatever influence it has to press for a cease-fire, which would give the parties in Lebanon the room they need to sort out their own affairs free of foreign pressure. A preoccupation with the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be allowed to distract the administration from a parallel concentration on the bloodletting in Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Cambodia

If the war in Vietnam taught us anything, it taught us that military intervention in the affairs of another country can lead to disaster. Sen. George McGovern, who led the fight against the Vietnam war, apparently has forgotten the lessons of that unhappy experience.

Speaking before a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, McGovern called for international military intervention in Cambodia to stop what he calls "a clear case of genocide."

...Even if we were fully cognizant of the enormity of the reported casualties, the decentralization of the [Cambodian] government under the Communist leaders would make military intervention a foolish adventure.

International Opinion

Portugal's Cabinet

Premier Nobre da Costa put together a cabinet that may not last two weeks. He has tried to avoid this by picking ministers who would be acceptable to the Socialists and the Communists, to make sure that the two left-wing parties who have the majority in parliament would at least withhold their vote. But it is still not at all certain that the Socialist ex-Premier Mario Soares will not maintain his tough resistance to the new government inspired by the president, Gen. Eanes.

Under the Portuguese constitution, the program of the new Cabinet could be passed with the approval of only one faction if the majority withholds its vote and thus the Cabinet could fulfill the most pressing government tasks for a transition period. It will depend on the skill of the technocrats and officers around Nobre da Costa whether the parties give them any latitude for more than half a year. The closer the regular date for elections in 1980 approaches, the less will be the desire of the politicians to let a new parliament be elected for the interim. For 1980 is the year in which a parliament can begin to make the first reforms on the present constitution, which was molded by the Socialists.

The new government is also in the path of a conflict between Eanes and Soares. The president is determined, despite Soares' raising the alarm that there is a threat of a right-wing *putsch*, to exercise his constitutional powers as he understands them. He wants to fill the void that has been created by the inability of the parties to form a coalition.

— From the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich).

The U.S. Trade Deficit

Sitting and waiting for the forces of exchange rate changes to turn the current account round will now clearly be a long haul.

There are at least three good reasons for

this view. First, our own [British] experience with exchange rates has been that they are a slow and uncertain way back into the black. It takes at least a year... for a devaluation to have its peak effect; and the dollar's sharp decline began less than a year ago. Secondly, a large part of America's deficit is quite clearly a reflection of the faster U.S. growth rate. It will be some time before the measures which Germany took after the Bonn summit and the new measures which Japan is expected to announce... have their full impact on U.S. exports. Thirdly, there is some evidence that America's trouble is rather like ours: a reflection of a basic inability to produce the sort of manufactured goods which international markets want. That takes time to cure.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

The UN and Namibia

Plans for Namibia put forward by Dr. Waldheim of the United Nations will come as a shock to those who believed that at last the way has been cleared for a fairly speedy and more or less tolerable settlement. The force of 7,500 soldiers and 1,200 civilians, which he proposes to supervise elections and the transfer of power from South Africa to the new government, would be the biggest that the United Nations has mounted anywhere since the Congo in the 1960s. It would also, at £150 million [nearly \$300 million], be the most expensive...

Mr. Botha, the South African foreign minister, has every reason to be flabbergasted at the size of the proposed UN force and indignant at the delay...

If the UN has the will and the authority to order the terrorists to stop the killing and implement the settlement then a third as many troops and a third of the time would be ample for the job...

— The *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

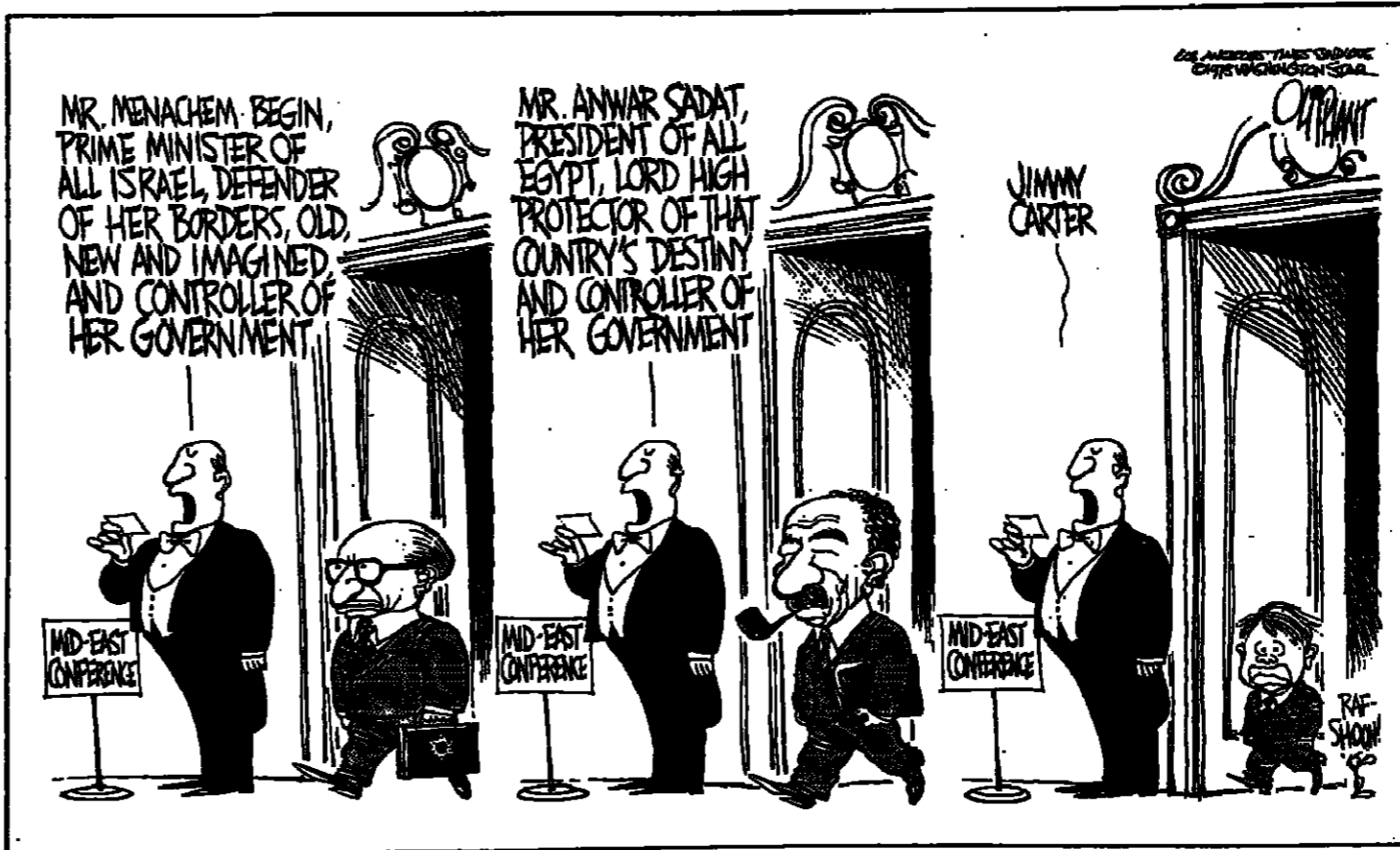
September 2, 1903

LONDON — The Board of Trade, the British government office responsible for trade and shipping, has just published here the latest statistics on world trade and shipping tonnage, which show the proportionate share Britain has in the world's seaborne tonnage to have significantly diminished during the last 23 years. In 1880 Britain's merchant fleet made up 70 percent of the world's merchant shipping tonnage, whereas it now only represents 65 percent.

Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1928

OSLO — Two seaplane floats picked up from the sea near Tromsø yesterday were positively identified today as coming from the plane manned by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and the French pilot Lieutenant Guilbaud, which disappeared on June 18 while on a search for the crashed dirigible of Gen. Umberto Nobile. The find, made by the Norwegian icebreaker Brodd, would seem to make it certain that the Latham 47 seaplane crashed in the arctic wastes and that the two men are dead.



Camp David: Good Chance, but Not Last

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — The Camp David summit is not apt to be the "final chance" for Mideast peace; there will be more ups and downs to come. But there is reason to hope the quiet and intensive Camp David exchanges will open new possibilities for progress.

The principal reason is that neither Egypt's President Anwar Sadat nor Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin wants to face the alternatives if the summit fails and brings an end to the best opportunity for progress in 30 years. That overriding consideration brought about the quiet acceptance of the summit by both men. There is hope that that consideration may influence each to make sufficient concessions, bringing about a narrowing of differences on substance and agreement on continuation of the negotiating process.

In proposing the summit, President Carter had to weigh the risk of undue expectations at a summit against the risk of deepening stalemate, which might have forced Sadat reluctantly to declare a death knell on his initiative of last November. The administration was fully aware of the checkered career of summits. The successes have been exceptions, not the rule.

More often than not, summits have failed. As the late Secretary of State Dean Acheson once put it: "The result has all too often been a gamble, the experience nerve-racking, and results unsatisfactory. When a chief of state makes a gamble, the goal line is open behind him."

Many questions have arisen regarding the U.S. role at Camp David. How can President Carter be both middleman and full partner? Is this not an ill-prepared summit, a device to lift Carter's sagging polls? Is the summit a cover for putting forward a full-blown U.S. peace plan?

Well Prepared

If one means by ill-prepared that the Carter administration does not have prior commitments from the parties that ensure a successful outcome, then such an argument can be made. But the Camp David meeting cannot by any fair, objective standard be considered ill-prepared. The fact is that direct negotiations between the parties will be resuming where none were taking place; that for nine months talks at various levels and places have defined both common elements and differences between the parties. A substantial basis has been laid for the meeting. The president's difficult task will be to talk the parties through their problems and lead them to a further evolution in their positions. The reality is that agreement, if it is to come at all, must come at the top.

How will Carter reconcile the "honest broker" role envisioned by Begin and the "full partnership" proposed by Sadat? He cannot do so entirely, anymore than he can entirely lean on one side or the other at different times. He will have to insist on concessions from both sides and allay fears on both sides. Israel fears that Carter will press it to accept withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza without adequate assurances against establishment of a hostile Palestinian state. Egypt fears that Carter will press territorial compromise on the West Bank without adequate assurance on withdrawal of

Israeli forces and self-determination for the Palestinian Arabs. Some compromise formula should prove possible. Implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 remains the framework of U.S. policy for it contains the basic "peace-security-territory" formula, the elements of trade-off between the two sides. Talks in recent months have focused on the distinction between security and sovereignty, the U.S. view being that the principal Israeli security con-

cerns can be met without substantial parts of occupied territories remaining under Israeli sovereignty. Begin will face continued U.S. insistence that Israel return to the policy long held by the Labor government, which accepted the principle of withdrawal on all fronts, including the West Bank and Gaza. Begin has resisted tenaciously up to this point.

But here it is important to note that the Israelis have already made an important gain in recent

months. While Sadat continues to adhere publicly to Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, he has recognized the need for security arrangements in the West Bank and Gaza and is prepared to negotiate an Israeli military presence there for an interim period provided Israel accepts the principle of withdrawal in accordance with Resolution 242. Therefore, total withdrawal of Israeli forces in the strictly military sense as it applies to the West Bank and Gaza during a five-year interim, transitional period is no longer a central issue. This offers some room for maneuver at the summit. Carter's frequently stated reaffirmation of the U.S. support for Israel's security, and his insistence he will not cut off military or economic aid as a means of pressure have been made in the knowledge that the distinction between security and sovereignty is fundamental to any U.S. suggestion at the summit to break the present deadlock over the West Bank and Gaza.

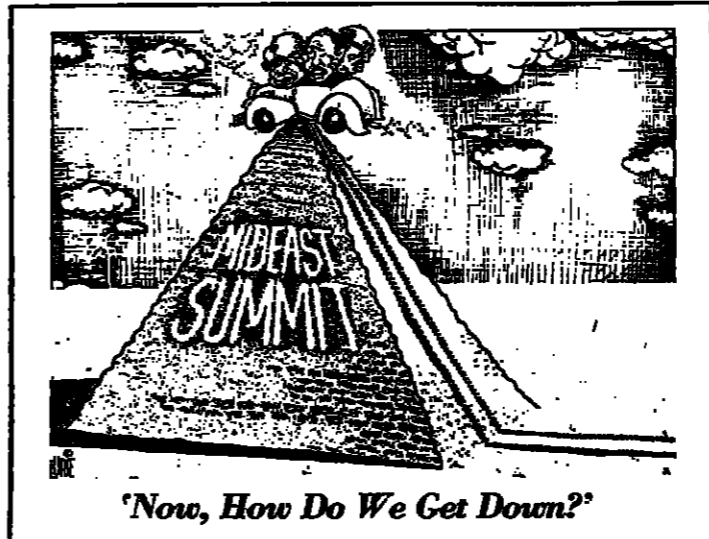
Palestinian Issue

At least as difficult is the Palestinian self-determination issue, which cannot be divorced from "peace-withdrawal-security." It is less clear how progress can be made on this issue. The president will inevitably have to focus on how the five-year interim period for the West Bank and Gaza cannot only provide for necessary security arrangements, but offer the opportunity for evolution in self government, which could bring forward moderate Palestinian leadership there. Discussions at Camp David are apt to center on the so-called Aswan formula, or some variant, which calls for Palestinian Arabs being given the opportunity ultimately to participate in the process determining their future. Presumably, this would happen at the end of the five-year period, during which an on-the-ground practical test of self government would have been experienced. But the results at Camp David on this point remain very problematical.

There will be no pre-cooked overall Carter peace plan at the summit. There is no reason to doubt the president's categorical assurances on this point. But there will be — there must be — U.S. ideas and suggestions injected into the breach. Each side has historically found it less difficult on occasions to camouflage their concessions as U.S. ideas or as concessions to the United States. Any U.S. ideas are apt to draw in part on Egyptian proposals on security and withdrawal of Israeli forces, and Israeli ideas for an interim solution of self government in the West Bank. The hope is that Carter's personal intervention will bring forth compromise from both sides: a commitment to the principle of Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, and a commitment by Sadat to security arrangements for Israel that leave room for some border modifications and some provision for ultimate Palestinian Arab participation in determining their future. An overall settlement is not achievable at the summit; a partial settlement between Egypt and Israel is unlikely. But there is hope that progress on a framework for future negotiations, broadened beyond Egypt and Israel, can be found to carry the peace process forward.

The summit is worth the gamble.

Joseph J. Sisco, former undersecretary of state, is president of the American University. This article was written for the *Washington Post*.



Use of U.S. Troops Called A Hindrance in Mideast

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The Carter administration, in its preparations for the Camp David summit, has been toying with the explosive idea of using U.S. troops as a sort of last-ditch means of resolving the Middle East impasse. That's a ditch that President Carter, an expert at getting himself into holes, might better avoid digging.

The Washington Post, quoting "sources," reported this week that Mr. Carter would "carry proposals" to Camp David for a U.S. air base in the Sinai desert and for posting U.S. troops on the West Bank, if these steps would break a deadlock. That may have overstated the case somewhat, because when Mr. Carter was questioned about it he said he'd be "reluctant" to take such steps. But he added: "I'll have to wait and see."

The State Department immediately labeled the report "speculative and premature," although a spokesman conceded that "supplementary guarantees" might at some point be useful to "supplement and underwrite any agreement" between the parties to Middle East negotiations. Press Secretary Jody Powell further rolled the waters by remarking that "the question of a generalized American presence has always been there." He declined to explain what he meant by a "generalized American presence."

All this suggests that the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who has been reported to favor an expanded U.S. military role in the Middle East, may be pushing the notion further than the State Department likes — even to floating a trial balloon. However that may be, the Israeli government immediately took its usual cool position on the idea of U.S. troop assistance, saying that Israeli personnel must be "the main center pillar" of security arrangements on the West Bank.

Sinai Base

The Israelis were somewhat warmer to the suggestion that U.S. troops might take over an Israeli air base in the Sinai, after the return of that area to Egypt. Even so, the idea of U.S. military forces in the Middle East seems to go far beyond anything that could be described as "a generalized American presence" or "supplementary guarantees."

What, for example, might happen if U.S. troops, attempting to maintain order and security in the volatile West Bank, were to suffer costly terrorist attacks? Under the pressure of public opinion both in this country and in Israel, they could easily be drawn into conflict with Palestinians, even with other Middle East nations.

At the least, such conflict would tend to make the United States look like Israel's protector, even more than the presence of U.S. troops would in any case. While Palestinians now living in the West Bank might rather have U.S. than Israeli security forces, militant and terrorist organizations would not necessarily share that view and might even see U.S. troops as a greater threat to their own plans.

Introducing U.S. troops into the Middle East, moreover, seems bound to increase the risk that any local conflict would quickly involve the major powers. On the face of it, the idea seems provocative to the Soviet Union, one that might lead Moscow to seek some countering "presence" of its own.

Underlying Issues

Those might be risks worth taking if it were not for the fact that putting in U.S. troops would be unlikely to solve any of the underlying issues; if, for example, Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat cannot agree between themselves on terms for the return of the Sinai, a U.S. takeover of the Israeli air base there would only delay resolution of the issues.

Once U.S. troops were in place, moreover, the parties might find it more convenient to let them stay there than to work out the basic unresolved issues that would be responsible for their presence. Finally, since the Middle East does not exist in a vacuum, deployment of U.S. troops there would surely increase pressures for a U.S. "presence" elsewhere. Saudi Arabia, for example, with its fears of Communist penetration of Africa, might well intensify its efforts for U.S. countering action; and once U.S. forces planted themselves anywhere in the area, the Saudis probably would be reluctant ever to let them leave.

Undoubtedly, the administration, fearing an end to the so-called Sadat initiative and a total breakdown of Middle East negotiations, has in mind nothing more than deadlock-breaking proposals. But last resorts can sometimes be worse than what they are intended to prevent. And Mr. Carter's primary job at the summit for which he is so greatly responsible is to encourage Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat to compromise, sacrifice and agree on basic issues, such as Israeli security and ultimate sovereignty on the West Bank.

Offering U.S. troops, however well-intended, seems more likely to provide an excuse for not taking the difficult steps that a real agreement must impose on both sides.

Cancer: The Enemy Is Us

By Elizabeth Whelan

LOS ANGELES — Americans are in the grip of a new and serious disease. The symptoms include anxiety, distrust, fear, resentment, panic and sometimes rage. I have found that susceptibility is nearly universal — old, young, male, female, highly educated or not.

The disease I'm referring to is generally transmitted by the misdirected efforts of so-called consumer advocates, unsettling books, magazine articles and newspaper headlines and, most recently, a series of television specials about ill health in the United States.

The disease is cancerphobia. Many people in the United States have come to accept the prevailing view that we are in the midst of a cancer epidemic, surrounded by a sea of carcinogens, at the mercy of an array of noxious chemicals. This is no surprise, given that media reports frequently refer to our "cancer epidemic," indicating that mortality rates are soaring, strongly implying that the trend is a frightening manifestation of the effects of advancing industrialization that leaves us victims of adulterated and overprocessed food, dangerous drugs, polluted air and water, and hazardous workplaces.

This rampant cancerphobia has stimulated urgent cries from many sectors for the government to "do something" to stop the industrially induced cancer carnage. A number of federal agencies — including the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration — are responding to this public concern by setting guidelines for the identification and regulation of carcinogens in our environment.

This should be good news. Measures to prevent the cancers that claim the lives of more than 385,000 persons in the United States each year are far more effective and less costly than the existing means of treating them. But unfortunately, the news is not really that good. In their eagerness to fight cancer, our regulatory agencies have misidentified the enemy.

Analyses of disease patterns made by researchers from the National Cancer Institute and elsewhere indicate that 30 percent to 35 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States are the direct result of cigarette smoking. While acknowledging that other causes of cancer are not as well established, and noting that nonenvironmental factors such as genetic propensity play a role, many cancer epidemiologists now believe that another large portion of cancer mortality, perhaps 30 percent to 40 percent, is related to overnutrition (specifically, the typically high levels of fat and cholesterol in the Western diet).

Additives

In contrast, the escalating government war on cancer is based on the assumption that the many forms of this disease result from involuntary exposure to a variety of toxic chemicals. The Food and Drug Administration purports to protect us from cancer by prohibiting the use of any additives that induce cancer in even one type of laboratory animal indeed, federal law mandates it to do so under the Delaney amendment — even though epidemiological studies have never implicated food additives in even one case of human carcinoma. Actually, the death rate for stomach cancer has declined significantly since use of food additives became widespread.

As prevention policies continue to evolve in Washington, we are witnessing the reflection of a sincere desire to reduce cancer toll, yet also a stubborn unwillingness to accept the reality that cancer is largely rooted in imprudent lifestyles and thus its major risk factors are within our own control.

Asking our representatives to ban saccharin, put warning labels on hair dyes and generally get rid of "cancer-causing chemicals" may make us feel that we are "doing something," but in the long run it will prevent few, if any, cancer deaths. Indeed, there appears to be a legitimate question as to whether, after all the expenditure and sacrifice, our government will succeed in preventing even one case of human cancer. Our war on cancer needs to be refocused, the enemy redefined. As the cartoon character Foggy once said, "We have met the enemy, and he is us."

Elizabeth Whelan, D.Sc., is executive director of the American Council on Science and Health in New York and a research associate at the Harvard School of Public Health. This is adapted from her article in the *Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, published by the American Cancer Society.

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Urban Violence as Metaphor

At the Queen's Theatre, Bob

It is the first of two plays about the Transylvanian vampire to reach the New York stage, and it is difficult to understand its apparent appeal. The authors have written a parody of an English drawing-room play, in which the intrusion of the supernatural makes for some amusement, although this pulls long before the end.

The actors, notably Richard Vernon and James Villiers, intend the dialogue to be a stiff parody of what they believed it is. Both Morris shudders organically as Dracula's intended bride. As the Count, George Chakiris has the right re-

Clifford Williams has given the production much polish as well as claps of thunder, howls of dogs, and a great deal of dry ice. But the special effects are wretchedly unimaginative and Dracula's final disappearance was somewhat spoiled by the sight of his arm sticking out from beside a sofa. As melodrama, it is anemic stuff.

Sound Portrait of Tcherepnins

The work perhaps betrayed its electronic origins in the sinuous overlapping of microintervals, but it wrung a maximum of musical interest from a minimum of movement, with various orchestral voices pursuing a long repeated melodic line in a "going and coming" filled with slow-motion musical events. The composer conducted and a full house in the Kunsthaus received the work with warm applause.

There is a family story in this piece. Ivan recalled that the 80-minute electronic version, written for a Merce Cunningham dance, had "vexed" his father, who referred to it as "anti-music." Ivan suggested that this working out of his musical exploration in traditional orchestral terms — a task he completed on what would have been his father's 79th birthday — was also a way of affectionately seeking to bridge this musical generation gap. "And it is my own," he added.

nic to Argentina

musicians. Among the scholarship beneficiaries who are now prominent are Nicolas Chumachenko, first violin of the Zurich Orchestra, and members of the Camerata Bariloche and National Symphony of Argentina.

The prestige of the Mozarteum

N.Y. Philharmonic to Argentina

musicians. Among the scholarship beneficiaries who are now prominent are Nicolas Chumachenko, first violin of the Zurich Orchestra, and members of the Camerata Bariloche and National Symphony of Argentina.

The prestige of the Mozartum both here and abroad under the direction of Mrs. Erize made possible the contracting of the New York Philharmonic in an unusually late scheduling.

Mrs. Erize said that she learned last December that the Philharmonic had free dates over the Labor Day weekend because of a cancellation.

The two-concert visit is going to cost the Mozartum \$220,000, underwritten mainly by a group of Argentine and U.S. corporations with affiliates here. Argentine Airlines is helping in the cost of transporting 125 musicians and other members of the orchestra.

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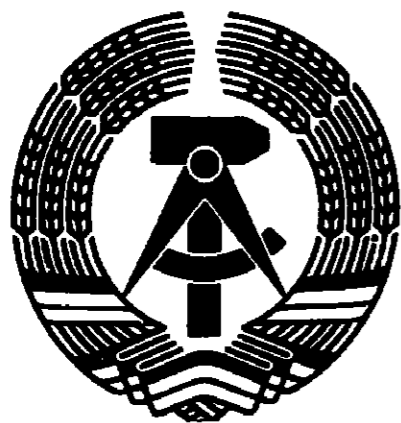
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The German Democratic Republic offers considerable potential on plant exports

From Farming Equipment to Grill Bars

The Fortschritt farming equipment foreign trade enterprise exports products of the GDR's farm and food processing machinery and automotive industries.

It supplies:

- Machines and equipment for soil tillage, potato, grain and forage harvesting, and liquid manure distribution;
- Plant and equipment for the milling and mixed fodder industries, for grain cleaning and storage, milking and stock breeding, and milk processing;
- Packaging systems, beverage and chocolate production machines, machinery for large-scale catering establishments, grill bars, self-service lines, machine systems for potato processing, meat processing equipment, plant for poultry and small domestic animal farming.

The food processing machinery industry has been centralized under the name VEB Kombinat NAGEMA, with headquarters in Dresden. It comprises over 30 factories with a combined staff of about 13,000.

NAGEMA products have been delivered to customers in more than 70 countries, including the Soviet Union, the USA, FRG, France, Great Britain, Spain, Poland, Brazil and Colombia.

The NAGEMA combine is one of the world's leading producers of machines and plant for packaging of solid and liquid goods. It

offers packaging, wrapping, canning, filling and bottling machinery for bread, meat, sausage, cheese, non-perishable baked goods, confectionery, fish, fruit, vegetables, alcoholic beverages, milk and milk drinks, juices, oil, fruit concentrates and syrup, knitwear, hosiery, fabrics, books and plastic goods.

Some 75 per cent of NAGEMA's total output is exported. Best-selling products include the EU-3 candy packaging machine, of which some 3,000 have been manufactured so far for delivery to Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Iran, Colombia, France, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal and Turkey.

Due to great demand for packaging machines, NAGEMA has managed to introduce a high degree of rationalization. In Dresden, a flow-line with an annual output of 600 candy and chocolate packaging machines has been set up which is unique in the world.

Besides individual machines for various fields of application, NAGEMA increasingly produces complete production lines and equipment, including slaughterhouses, packaging lines, bottling lines and chocolate factories. Packaging lines for a wide range of goods have been delivered, for example, to the USA and Mexico. Contracts for the delivery of complete slaughterhouses have been concluded with, among other countries, Iraq and Mexico.

The GDR foreign trade enterprise Technocommerz GmbH handles the exports of important factories and combined works of the GDR metalworking industry.

Its range includes complete diesel-driven generating sets, diesel engines, plant and equipment for air conditioning, ventilation and refrigeration, complete irrigation and drainage pumping stations, pumps and compressors.

Also in demand on the world market are units and standard components made by ORSTA Hydraulik, power station plant and equipment, fittings for all industries, gears and clutches, plant and equipment for electroplating, as well as castings and forgings. Technocommerz represents the interests of such renowned plant and equipment producers as:

- VEB Lufttechnische Anlagen Dresden,
- VEB Kombinat Pumpen und Verdichter Halle, and
- VEB Schwermaschinenbaukombinat Karl Liebknecht Magdeburg.

Top Class Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Plant

An important position in the Technocommerz delivery program is occupied by the GDR air conditioning and refrigeration engineering industries. Ventilation, air conditioning, refrigeration and de-dusting installations and plant, which are planned, designed and produced by the enterprises represented, are exported by

From Complete Cold-storage Depots to Marine Diesel Engines

Technocommerz to as many as 25 countries. Testifying to the top-quality work done in this field are 15 Gold Medals awarded at Leipzig Fairs since 1968, as well as numerous diplomas and medals won at fairs and special group displays abroad.

The comprehensive Technocommerz range in the field of ventilation and refrigeration includes:

- Electrostatic de-dusting plant (for de-dusting smoke gas at large-scale and industrial thermal power stations, for the chemical and iron and steel industries),
- Cooling units for refrigeration installations in the food and table luxuries industries, e.g. dairies and breweries, and for the chemical industry,
- Air conditioning installations for computers and public and industrial buildings,
- Cooling tower fans (for cooling waste water at thermal power stations and large chemical factories),
- Cold-storage installations (for meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables and dairy products).

Technocommerz offers both cold-storage equipment and complete cold-storage depots produced by VEB IMEX. The program also includes machines and cooling units for artificially frozen skating rinks.

Because of the great variety of demands made on ventilation engineering, experts of the VEB Lufttechnische Anlagen Dresden

have developed specialized know-how, technologies and methods. The enterprise meets the needs of many users and offers specially designed units and machine systems for public, industrial and power station buildings, for agriculture and the public health service.

Berlin Palace of the Republic Demonstrates Industry's Efficiency

The Dresden factory has provided a fine example of its capability by outfitting the Palace of the Republic with latest installations, making stays at its fully air-conditioned rooms and halls very pleasant.

Dresden experts took over primary responsibility for this complicated assignment. Some 650,000 cubic meters of enclosed area had to be equipped with air conditioning facilities. That called for some 2 million cubic meters of air to be moved hourly and a cooling capacity of some 8 million kcal per hour.

To obtain these parameters, some 150 plants were assembled at six central stations in cooperation with GDR and foreign firms.

Marine Diesel Engines Prove Their Value

VEB Schwermaschinenbaukombinat Magdeburg (SKL) is a well-known producer of medium-speed diesel engines. At modern production departments, company-made engines are finished into diesel-driven generating sets. Diesel engines and generating aggregates from the GDR have proved their merits on multiple occasions in generating electrical

energy both as stationary plant and aboard ships.

Engines with Running Times of Up to 30,000 Working Hours
Diesel engines of the VD 26/20 AL series permit maintenance-free service up to 50 working hours. This ensures full operation, without any attendance needed, in temporarily unstaffed engine rooms.

Over the last two years alone, more than 400 units of this series

have been delivered for power generating plant aboard ships of different types. For example, the complete Atlantic Supertrawler series of the GDR Volkswerft Stralsund shipyard was equipped with 6 VD 26/20 AL-1 and 6 VD 26/20 AL-2 marine diesel-driven sets. The first of these types have meanwhile served more than 30,000 working hours. These products, too, were awarded Gold Medals at the Leipzig Fair

for their excellent technical and economic parameters.

By expanding its trade relations with the young independent states, SKL has made a major contribution to the creation of their own fishing fleets. Among other things, complete power generating plants were delivered to Iraq and Syria, while marine diesel engines and stationary diesel-driven generating sets went to India and Egypt.

Export of Plant — A Promising Field of GDR Foreign Trade

The export of complete machine systems, production lines and equipment—as well as complete plant and factories—is growing on a worldwide scale. This trend is evident both in trade between industrialized countries and in commercial relations with the developing nations.

And there is growing interest in purchasing both software and hardware for complex technological processes from a single firm. A look at the structure of the GDR's foreign trade thus reflects an increase in the export of plant both in absolute figures and percentage-wise.

The GDR has considerable scientific, technological and production resources, a prerequisite for meeting the high demands placed on plant export. Growing specialization and cooperation among the socialist countries united in the CMEA facilitates concentration on fields with particularly favorable prerequisites. The most important

of them are presented in the articles below.

The GDR's leading plant exporters include the VEW Export-Import, Elektrotechnik Export-Import, Transportmaschinen Export-Import, Maschinen-Export, Technocommerz GmbH, Unitechna and Invest-Export foreign trade enterprises. They represent commercially important and structural industries which are characterized by especially rapid development of research and production.

For foreign buyers, these enterprises are the sole commercial partner. This has proved to be a major advantage considering the large number of sub-contractors normally involved in designing, assembling and handing-over of a plant.

Naturally the largest plant export transactions are with the socialist countries, especially the CMEA states, which are the GDR's main trade partners. At present, entire industrial complexes are being set up in the socialist economic region by firms from two or more CMEA countries. Acceptance of orders for such projects is in the hands of the most important supplier.

Of course, plant deals with the CMEA countries do not occupy the entire production capacity. Conditions are also favorable for export to developing and industrialized capitalist countries which, already today, are major buyers of plant from the GDR.

Export to the West is transacted in many ways. At the moment, the "classical" method of concluding contracts with general and exclusive suppliers is still the most important one. Diverse cooperation relations, however, have also been increasingly developing with capitalist countries. The GDR is an equal partner in setting up major investment projects of Western firms and proves

with its products that it is able to fully meet their high demands. In its commercial relations with industrialized capitalist countries, the GDR increasingly pursues another even closer form of cooperation—joint realization of third-country deals.

In addition to plant exports to Third World countries already being implemented jointly by GDR foreign trade enterprises and Western firms, a series of concrete negotiations is being held on this subject. Partners to these talks are the major plant exporters of the GDR and trusts from highly industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan. It can be expected that these contracts will result in further cooperative projects.

The fact that such elements as market familiarity, market position and existing contacts may be used to mutual benefit must not be underestimated when discussing such projects.

Cooperation agreements are important not only from the purely commercial standpoint, but also with regard to commercial policy. The GDR's active commitment to this form of cooperation is in keeping with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which attaches great importance to closer economic cooperation between states of different social systems for the further stabilization of inter-governmental relations.

It should be borne in mind that the GDR always proceeds from the principles of equality and mutual advantage in cultivating the above-mentioned business relations, as well as in its entire commercial policy. This and the GDR's scientific, technological and economic resources provide excellent opportunities for further intensification of commercial activities.



Maschinen-Export Supplies Equipment and Plant for Open-cast Mines

In the plant exports sector, Maschinen-Export supplies open-cast mining machinery and plant for the extraction of lignite and other minerals, as well as equipment for lignite processing and briquetting. The firm also delivers know-how, machinery and equipment for coal transformation and for storing and handling bulk goods.

Commenting on the general features of the exported products, the firm's general manager has said: "The open-cast mining plant and conveying machinery, harbor and yard cranes, rail vehicles, plant and equipment for the construction and building materials industries we have exported to many countries for almost 30 years are distinguished by their high quality and reliability."

1st Proof: Based on scientific-technological progress in export industries, Maschinen-Export supplies customers on five continents with ever larger quantities of efficient and profitable plant for the extraction of lignite and other minerals by way of open cast mines, for conveying and processing raw lignite, as well as equipment for storing and handling bulk goods.

2nd Proof: The steady contact maintained by expert technical and commercial personnel of Maschinen-Export's foreign representations with the firm's many customers in socialist countries, developing and industrialized states of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and overseas, ensures that all valuable experience gathered from the use of exported products is taken into consideration. It also guarantees comprehensive services and expert consulting.

GDR Equipment for 35 Open-cast Mines Abroad

Representing efficient industrial enterprises on the world market, Maschinen-Export has so far equipped more than 35 large

open-cast mines in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria and Greece. Also delivered were:

- 160 plants for the extraction of coal and minerals,
- 25 crawler-type trucks linking belt conveyors,
- 70 boom stackers,
- 5 direct spoiling complexes, and
- more than 170 kilometers of belt conveyor plant (both stationary and mobile).

Export agreements have been signed for further large-scale deliveries of plant. Beyond that, the rich experience of GDR experts in exploring, evaluating and planning of deposits to be exploited through open-cast mining has met with wide international recognition. Opening up of deposits and expansion of existing mines in many countries including Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and India were prepared and planned either by GDR experts alone or in cooperation with the customers' planning institutions.

Demand for Optimum Techniques

Solution of complex present and future tasks in open-pit technology calls for optimum techniques to be applied. For example, in the Soviet Union nearly three-fourths of raw materials mined are to be won by strip mining under economic plans covering the period up to 1980. Considering the steadily deteriorating conditions of operation and ever larger quantities of overburden to be removed, efficient extracting plant should be available. The GDR itself has major lignite deposits which have been intensively exploited for decades. This has led to the development of an effective domestic industry putting out all plant and machinery neces-

sary for lignite mining, conveying and processing. The modern plant and heavy equipment made by TAKRAF-enterprises, where the first bucket-wheel excavators were built as early as the twenties, have won acclaim throughout the world.

Today, the GDR is the world's largest lignite producer. At more than 30 open-cast mines some 250 million tons of raw lignite are extracted annually, representing more than 30 per cent of world production. This requires removal of about 1 billion cubic meters of overburden per year. To meet the great demands made on technology due to peculiar geological conditions, the country has set up design offices drafting the blueprints for giant machinery unparalleled in its dimensions, to be produced by a dynamic industry at home.

Valuable experience gained over long years of solving related problems is being contributed to by GDR project planning and scientific institutions. The successes recorded and the know-how ready to be invested in new techniques warrant open-cast mining of lignite even with less profitable deposits, making the effort economically justifiable.

Continuously Operating Mining Systems

At the mines of the GDR and countries supplied with TAKRAF plant, continuously operating extraction systems in particular have won favor with the operators. Designers have placed emphasis on the following four techniques:

- Combined truck-conveyor system
- Belt conveyance
- Conveyor bridge operation, and
- Direct spoiling.

With all four techniques, GDR ex-

perts may be consulted as experienced advisers on special plant and open-cast mining equipment they have designed. However, belt conveyance and direct spoiling are coming to the fore, as they offer superior effectiveness.

Belt Conveying

Due to increasing use of large-scale bucket-wheel excavators, belt conveying has been applied to a growing extent. Plant and machinery can be adjusted satisfactorily to local conditions. This permits top results because the continuously excavated material can be transported further only by means of belt conveyors. But the use of the combination bucket-wheel excavator-belt conveyor or stacker has the disadvantage that the overburden must be carried to the waste dump or another area farther off via a chain of belt conveyors. For this reason GDR experts have focused their attention on developing techniques which shorten expensive conveyance routes.

Direct Spoiling

As the use of overburden conveying bridges is not feasible at all open-cast mines, the direct spoiling technique has increasingly gained in importance in the GDR. Above all, operating expenses are remarkably lower. It requires the combined use of bucket-wheel excavators and boom stackers, with the excavator pouring the overburden material directly onto the receiving belt of the stacker. Thus long routes to spoil banks are avoided. The bridging of the uncovered seam by means of long booms makes extraction work easy and ensures a sufficient amount of mineral ready to be taken up. The use of the excavator-stacker combination, all three moving on crawler treads, means a high degree of mobility, provid-

ed that operators are familiar with these giant plant. To facilitate this, TAKRAF enterprises and their suppliers have developed special equipment and flat-belt conveying systems which are up to the requirements of modern open-cast mining. Their characteristics are:

- High effectiveness and operational comfort,
- Reduced weight/size ratio, with low investment and operational expenses,
- Maximum adjustability to surface conditions, high reliability, low wear, low maintenance costs,
- Special consideration of surface-conditioned requirements with regard to ground pressure, fixing of slope angle during operation, and water content of the material mined.

The open-cast mines equipped thus far by TAKRAF and project planning firms at home and abroad clearly testify to the trend towards giving priority to belt conveying, a trend that is justifiable from the scientific-technical and economic points of view. It can also be applied at mines which are being opened up where there has been little or no experience so far in the use of that technique. For it is open-cast mining that has enormously been boosted in the Soviet Union and other countries. Large deposits of lignite and hard coal, iron ore, bauxite, phosphate, sulfur, uranium and other minerals have been discovered in the Soviet Union, India, African States and Australia. A comprehensive agreement concluded between the GDR and Australia on the supply of efficient GDR-made mining plant is but one of many examples of international appreciation and recognition of GDR products.

INVEST EXPORT:

An Efficient Business Partner

This foreign trade enterprise was founded in 1954 for the export of complete plant, equipment, technological process lines and single machines. During its more than 20 years of development, INVEST EXPORT has specialized in the export of plant and equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, cement, wire and cable... industries, as well as complex industrial plant for machine building.

At the same time, this development was linked with a process of concentration in partnership with the industry of the German Democratic Republic. INVEST EXPORT has increasingly developed into the export organization for the following industrial divisions:

- VEB Schwermaschinenbaukombinat Ernst Thälmann Magdeburg (SKET), in which the production of equipment for rolling mills, the wire and cable industry and the cement industry of the GDR is concentrated;
- VVB Chemieanlagen, with their specialized chemical plant enterprises;
- VEB GISAG, combine for foundry equipment and castings;
- VEB INEX Berlin.

Under the economic structure of the GDR, the entire production, planning and research capacity of these industrial divisions is concentrated in these combines or in the associations of nationally-owned enterprises. These are efficient and experienced partners for the preparation and erection of complete plant, and for the supply of equipment for process lines.

The industrial partners of INVEST EXPORT with their 100,000 employees have gained decades of experience in their respective fields, guaranteeing excellent product quality.

A not unimportant factor in the development of INVEST EXPORT into an efficient and specialized plant exporter was, and is, cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries united in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). The long-term agreements made in the Council permit the GDR to concentrate on the development and production of certain plant and equipment with which the trade program of INVEST EXPORT is also concerned. One result of this cooperation is the development and production of heavy-duty small section rolling mills, stranding machines, plant for petroleum refining as well as the dry method of cement manufacture which, with their performance parameters, demonstrate the high level of efficiency of the GDR. For trade partners of INVEST

EXPORT, the rich technical expertise and know-how of these important industrial divisions as a part of our trade program is available through the general suppliers.

INVEST EXPORT — Partner for the Erection of Plant in Over 80 Countries

Since its foundation in 1954, INVEST EXPORT has exported more than 1,000 plant and complete process lines.

In the Soviet metallurgical centers Krivoy Rog and Novokuznetsk alone, 30 rolling mills from SKET are now in operation. Further rolling mills were supplied to, among others, Nova Huta, Poland; Prokuplje and Smedereva, Yugoslavia; and the National Metal Industries and Egyptian Copper Works in Egypt. Rolling mill equipment and licenses have been sold to important steel concerns of the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Sweden and Japan.

The well-known cable manufacturers of the Soviet Union Moskal and Toskentkabel have been obtaining GDR equipment on a large scale for many years. Premier Cable, India, State Cable and Wire Co., Iraq, and Copper Works and Electro Cable of Egypt are among the GDR's customers for wire and cable manufacturing machines. The tire steel cord plant installed at FAN-International in Luxembourg is equipped with SKET machines.

To date, INVEST EXPORT has exported 300 process lines for cement manufacture—mainly operating on the dry method—to the Comecon countries, England, Finland, Burma and Egypt. At present, several large cement projects are under construction in Syria and Cuba. The cement plant supplied by INVEST EXPORT so far produce about 14 per cent of world cement output. In chemical engineering, INVEST EXPORT plays an active part in development of the chemical industry of the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries. These include, particularly, plant and partial equipment for primary petroleum refining, for polymers as well as plant for the potash, soda and detergent industry.

Numerous plant for the production of technical gases have been supplied to India and the Arab countries. Electrolytic plant were sold to customers in India, Cyprus, Bangladesh and Cameroon. Alcohol plant, evaporating plant and oil storage tanks delivered by INVEST EXPORT are used, for instance, in Egypt, India, Uruguay, Italy, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

Machine Tool Construction in the GDR

Mechanical engineering and, especially, machine tool construction are key industries of structural importance to the GDR economy. Since the early 1970s especially, this branch has shown an accelerated pace of growth considerably exceeding that of the overall economy. This applies equally to plastics and elastomer processing machinery construction and farm machinery construction. While industrial goods production of the entire national economy will go up by about 36 per cent in the 1976—1980 period, machine tool output will rise by 57 per cent. The development of the GDR's machine tool industry until 1980 is focused on substantial improvement of the technical standard and, especially, on a higher level of automation. Reflecting international development and demand, the production of highly efficient units and special-purpose machines, as well as numerically controlled machine tools, will be considerably increased.

In major fields of machine tool construction, the GDR will continue to set international standards and on that basis increase its exports on a worldwide scale. The complete plant and production line percentage of overall export will be further expanded. In this, the GDR acts as both main acceptor of orders and partner in co-operation in ex-factory and third country transactions.

GDR Economy — Under the Banner of Stability

The German Democratic Republic is not one of the world's largest nations. With 108,178 square kilometers, it ranks only 100th in terms of area. Gauged by population (17 million), it is 36th. And yet it ranks among the world's ten greatest industrial powers, with a high standard of living and extremely diversified foreign trade relations. It has attained this position, moreover, in less than three decades.

Remarkable Growth Figures

Circumstances following the end of World War II were not exactly propitious. The ravages of war were felt far more directly here than in the territory today occupied by the Federal Republic of Germany. The capacity of basic industry, only rudimentary to start with, in 1946 amounted to just 52 per cent of what it had been in 1936, while that of the metalworking industry had declined to 29 per cent and light industry to 44 per cent. There were virtually no raw materials worth mentioning and only a single antiquated steel works.

The visitor to the GDR today will see evidence of the dramatic change that has taken place, for modern industrial plants have mushroomed everywhere. By the end of the Sixties, an indigenous basic industry had been created as the basis for the GDR's traditional branches of toolmaking, textiles and precision mechanics/optics. Joining them, such new branches of industry as data processing, control technology, semiconductor technology, plastics processing, chemical plant construction and power engineering have been created from nil. Industrial production rose from 25 billion marks in 1949 (the year in which the GDR was founded) to 300.5 billion marks in 1977. During the same period, annual national income increased from 22 billion to nearly 155 billion marks. With just one-fourth of the population, the GDR today produces twice as much as the former Deutsche Reich in 1936. For every 100,000 marks of national revenue, 30 employees were required in 1949, while today the figure is only 5. In agriculture, one worker provided food for nine mouths in 1949; today the same worker already feeds 32 people.

In its 30th year, the GDR now produces as many goods in just one month as it did in all of 1949. In less than 50 days, as much na-

tional income is generated as in all of 1949. At present growth rates, it will be 8 times larger in 1980 than in the year of the GDR's establishment.

GDR Industry Today

Out of every 100 wage and salary earners in the GDR, 37 are employed in industrial operations. Of every 100 marks of industrial output, 30 are accounted for by basic industry, 35 by the metalworking industry and another 35 by light industry and food production. Such branches as toolmaking and vehicle assembly, electrical/electronic engineering, scientific instrument assembly and the chemical industry, which are the prime determinants of scientific/technical progress, have experienced preeminent growth in recent years. Together, these industries account for more than 50 per cent of total production.

In conjunction with the shift in production structure, there has been a significant trend towards concentration of production in the GDR. Over the past two decades, for example, the number of industrial operations has been reduced from 20,000 to 10,000 while the number of jobs has been held essentially constant. Potent industrial combines have been formed, of which there are currently 40. More than one-third of all blue- and white-collar workers are employed in these combines.

Among the largest industrial enterprises of the GDR are Leuna-Werke (chemicals) with roughly 30,000 employees, as well as the "Ernst Thälmann" heavy machinery plant in Magdeburg, and the "7th of October" toolmaking enterprise with between 10,000 and 18,000 employees each. The industries of the GDR currently list combined machinery, plant and equipment assets valued at approximately 215 billion marks.

Successful 5-year Plan — Steady Growth

The economy of the GDR—planned in 5-year increments—has for many years been distinguished by steady growth rates. For a lengthy period now, national income and industrial goods production have risen by about 5 per cent. The figures in 1977 were 5.2 and 5.4 per cent respectively, with plans calling for 5.4/5.7 per cent increases this year. And prospects are good that these figures will be achieved by year's end. For the 5-year planning period from 1971 till 1975, national income in-

creased by 30.1 per cent. More than 22,000 new products and processes were put into production. In many sectors of the economy, as for instance in the metalworking industry, up to half of all products and processes have been introduced since 1971.

Based on this solid foundation, the GDR has successfully mastered the first two years of its 5-year plan extending till 1980. The objective is to succeed in continuing the productivity increases already achieved. Altogether, the present 5-year plan calls for increasing goods production by 34 per cent, national income by 27.9 per cent and work productivity by 30 per cent. During the first two years of this 5-year plan, targeted objectives have been proportionately achieved and in some cases even surpassed.

All this makes the GDR an attractive trade partner throughout the world, as reflected by a disproportionately high 7 per cent growth in foreign trade volume during 1977. In 1978, GDR foreign trade is expected to cross the 100-billion-mark threshold for the first time. A remarkable volume, which will further increase in coming years.

Complete plant for power transmission and distribution, generators, transformers, electric motors, induction and electroplating plant, welding implements and electric furnaces are produced under the VEM trademark. During the 15 years of its existence, the VEM Trademark Assn. Inc. has raised its membership from 32 to 55 enterprises. At present, these enterprises have a total staff of about 75,000 and turn out several billion marks worth of goods annually.

VEM products are exported to all European countries and, as direct or indirect exports, can also be found on all other continents. The GDR's electrical engineering industry delivers individual and turnkey power plant of any voltage range, including design, construction and start-up. All plant is adapted to geographic and climate conditions in the country of operation.

VEM plant and equipment of voltage ranges up to 400 kV are used for transmission and distribution of electrical energy in power grids of many countries including that of the CMEA, one of the largest and most efficient of its type in the world.

VEM products have also been supplied to Greece, Egypt, Algeria, Kuwait and Syria. Mains transformers for use in power supply systems and designed according to British Standards (BSS), for example, guarantee reliable operation even under extremely high ambient temperatures and testify to the versatile applicability of VEM products.

Greece is but one of many European countries where VEM high-tension plant has been installed.

Attentive observers of the GDR's foreign trade realize that export of industrial plant is increasingly taking on a central role. This is particularly true of electrical engineering plant, which is attracting more and more buyers due to its high technical standards.

In response to this development, the Elektrotechnik Export-Import foreign trade enterprise has recently geared its program to the export of plant and related fields. As a result, Elektrotechnik Export-Import has become one of the GDR's major plant exporters. It supplies:

- Turnkey power transmission and distribution plant
- Control engineering plant
- Electric welding implements and automatic welding machines plus accessories (resistance arc welding and plasma plant)
- Electric furnaces
- Surface refinement plant
- Electric insulating material, high tension capacitors
- Rotating electric machines
- Cables and lines
- Electro-ceramics
- Telephone exchanges
- Radio transmitting and receiving plant
- Carrier frequency broadcasting plant and radio relay systems
- Railway, signalling and safety plant
- Industrial control systems
- Complete production and assembling plant

The machine tool industry of the German Democratic Republic is a dominant economic branch. Comprising 60 enterprises and an efficient research center, it employs a total staff of 70,000.

Its production program ranges from individual tools to complete plant and includes all major products for all fields of mechanical engineering, for the antifriction bearing industry, vehicle construction and standard and formed component construction.

The industry offers hand, industrial and machine tools, automatic tools, production lines, numerically controlled machine tools, machining centers and complete industrial plant with a high proportion of machine tools for small, medium and large-scale series production.

All these products are exported by the WMW Export-Import foreign trade enterprise, of the GDR capital Berlin. WMW Export-Import maintains technical and commercial offices in over 20 countries, joint marketing companies in a number of West European countries, and an extensive network of agents in more than 30

countries. It has a large after-sales service staff and specialists for assembly abroad. All this guarantees reliable service comparing well with that of other leading producers.

According to a 1977 survey by American Machinist, the GDR ranked fifth among the world's machine tool producing countries in 1976, ahead of such highly industrialized countries as Italy, Great Britain and France. On export of machine tools, the GDR was in seventh place, according to American Machinist, a fact testifying to the high international appreciation of these products.

In this context, the production/export ratio is particularly interesting. Of the cutting machines produced in the GDR in 1976, some 84 per cent were exported. Main customers of the GDR's machine tool industry are the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries.

Supplies to Western Europe, Scandinavia and a number of developing countries have likewise gained considerable importance and this trend is increasing.

Cutting machine exports to selected non-socialist countries in 1976 include:

	in million foreign exchange marks
Belgium/Luxembourg	3.4
Brazil	20.3
FRG	26.3
France	14.0
Great Britain	16.9
Italy	9.5
Austria	6.1
Sweden	9.0

So far, the GDR has sold 220,000 machine tools to over 50 countries. The FRG, one of the main non-socialist buyers, over the past 20 years has purchased more than 60,000 machine tools which are operating reliably at such companies as Hoesch AG, Daimler-Benz AG, Siemens AG, Mannesmann AG, Rheinmetall AG, AEG and Demag.

Renowned enterprises in other West European countries which purchased GDR machine tools include, in France, Citroën, Michelin, Peugeot, Renault, Creusot Loire, Usinor, Pont à Mousson, Arbel, Fiat, EGAM, Riv-SKF, Falck and Dalmine; in Britain, GKN, Sykes, Matrix, Wickman, Ford Dagenham, British Steel Corp. and Modern Wheel Drive.

also been purchased by customers in many countries. The GDR's leading producer is VEB Geräte- und Reglerwerke Teltow, which is highly experienced in designing, constructing, installing and putting into operation of automation plant for the power, chemical, construction and metallurgical industries, for agriculture, water management, air conditioning and road transport (traffic signals).

The enterprise also offers recognized know-how for the automation of conventional and nuclear power plant, for boiler control and heating plant. Such plants have been delivered to a number of CMEA states, Egypt, Finland, Sri Lanka and many other countries.

Major export contracts have also been concluded regarding automation plant for the chemical industry. Plant for all stages of manufacture, mainly in the petrochemical and fertilizer industries, are operating in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Brazil, Yugoslavia and the Netherlands, among other countries.

Electric Energy Plant on All Continents

Responding to an international invitation to tender bids, Elektrotechnik Export-Import won a contract for setting up a total of eight turnkey stations for Greece's new 400 kV power transmission grid. Since important producers of electrical energy are situated in the north of the country—they account for about 50 per cent of total energy output—efficient transmission plant had to be set up connecting the producers with the main consumers around Saloniki and Athens.

The first transformer stations were supplied as early as 1972, others were delivered recently. To meet this major export order, a number of complex technical problems resulting from contract specifications had to be solved. Besides the 400 kV stations, twelve 66 kV transformer stations, seven 123 kV transformer stations, eleven 245 kV transformer stations and sixteen 420 kV transformer stations were exported to several countries in the past decade. Experts' reports and references vouch for the serviceability of these products.

HT testing devices are another section of the VEM production range, likewise of top international standard. They are manufactured at VEB Transformatoren- und Kälteanlagenbau Dresden. Its production includes AC testing devices for up to 2,250 kV and 5,000 kVA, impulse voltage testing devices for up to 7,000 kV and 620 kV, and DC testing devices for over 2,000 kV and several hundred milliamperes.

The production program of complete series of HT testing devices for all kinds of voltage is complemented by corresponding measuring and control equipment. Delivery to the Scientific Research Institute for Direct Current in Leningrad of the world's largest and most modern HT testing laboratory is an example of the efficiency of the TüR enterprise. A model of this plant, which is of great importance for more rational transmission of high energy loads, was displayed for the first time at the 1978 Leipzig Spring Fair.

Automation plant from the German Democratic Republic has



Fitters from VEB Werk für Signal- und Sicherungstechnik Berlin (WSSB) testing a cable along the Katana, Syria, railway line. The Berlin enterprise has equipped this and other lines in the Middle East with complete interlocking and telecommunication plant exported by the Elektrotechnik Export-Import foreign trade enterprise.

Well-known on Many Markets: TRUSIOMA (R) and POLYGRAPH Plant

The UNITECHNA foreign trade enterprise exports products of two major GDR industries: Paper and printing machine construction, and plastics and elastomer machine construction.

The machines, units and plant designed and built by these efficient branches—with such, highly regarded trademarks on international markets as POLYGRAPH and TRUSIOMA (R)—have proven their merits worldwide. In the past few years, UNITECHNA's export activities have been increasingly focused on the supply of complete plant. The enterprise thus meets the growing interests of its partners all over the world in purchasing ready solutions from single units to entire machine systems.

UNITECHNA maintains offices in 30 states on all continents, while more than 100 agent firms provide professional advice, quick supply of spares and excellent service.

The Export Program of UNITECHNA Foreign Trade Enterprise, 108 Berlin, GDR

Once again in 1978, UNITECHNA will display models of its lat-

est developments at international trade fairs and exhibitions.

The VEB POLYGRAPH Central Designing Office, a specialized enterprise, designs, delivers and erects on the same principle. This specialized enterprise has so far set up or modernized over 100 printing and bookbinding plants. GDR-designed printing shops for newspapers and magazines, maps and securities are operating in Egypt, Algeria, Sudan, Iraq, Burma, Brazil and other countries.

On July 1, 1977, the most advanced printshop in Latin America was inaugurated at Guanajuato, Mexico. Only 20 months elapsed between signing of the contract and inauguration of the facility, which has an annual capacity of 23 million books, newspapers and magazines.

In Kerala State, India, construction is under way of a printshop for schoolbooks with an annual output of 15 million volumes. It is the second shop of this type India has purchased from the GDR. The first was inaugurated in Patna, Bihar State, in 1972 and has an annual capacity of 10 million volumes.

New and Advanced Designs of the GDR Printing Machine Industry

The GDR has quickly reacted to the international trend of introducing the web-fed offset technique into newspaper and magazine printing, and has become a trendsetter itself.

The proven ZIRKON 66 web-fed offset printing press has been redesigned. Besides printing newspapers and magazines, the advanced ZIRKON 66-II version is suitable for printing advertising pamphlets, catalogues and books. Main customers for ZIRKON presses include Sweden, the FRG and the USA, which so far have imported over 500 of these machines.

The RONDOSET PETIT is another sophisticated design. It is best suited for medium circulation and meets demands for more rational production with lavish illustration, including color photographs, of dailies. The ZIRKON and RONDOSET PETIT presses can also be used for cardboard printing. The VEB POLYGRAPH line further includes a wide range of sheet-fed offset presses such as the PLANETA-VARIANT 64-3 SW 2, a size 4, six-color perfecting press

The Leipzig Fair — Interface of East-West Trade

"Exhibitors, economic experts, trade officials, technicians and scientists used Leipzig as a world trade marketplace to conclude important export and import agreements, to establish new business contacts, to exchange a great variety of information and to make international capacity comparisons," says the closing report on the 1978 Leipzig Spring Fair. And indeed the approximately \$250 million contract concluded at this fair between the GDR Chemie-Import-Export foreign trade organization and the Dow Chemical Company of the USA for long-term mutual supply of propylene and propylene oxide is no mere trifle. This is but one example selected from a long list of commercial activities which demonstrate the far-reaching potential of the Leipzig Fair. What goals can a foreign firm set itself when deciding to exhibit in Leipzig? What opportunities present themselves for visitors, buyers and technical experts from abroad?

One must realize, first of all, that the Leipzig Fair is the key foreign trade event of the German Democratic Republic, a country enjoying highly developed industry and simultaneously—thanks to its economic structure—extensive international trade relations. At the Leipzig Fair, held twice yearly in spring and fall, one can view the GDR's entire export range of capital and consumer goods and, on the other hand, gain the most comprehensive overview of its diverse import requirements. Knowledgeable foreign trade and industry representatives are available at every fair for negotiations and contacts with prospects and partners from abroad.

At the upcoming Leipzig Fall Fair (September 3-10, 1978) some 2,800 GDR foreign trade organizations and industrial enterprises will be represented as exhibitors. Their participation indicates the GDR's willingness to expand trade—including trade with capitalist countries—for mutual benefit. The 11 per cent increase in foreign trade volume targeted for 1978 in the GDR's national economic plan clearly indicates the scope of opportunities available for foreign exhibitors and buyers at this year's Fall Fair, i.e. for both exporters and importers.

While discussion thus far has concentrated on doing business with the GDR, the business goals of participants at the Leipzig Fair need not be restricted solely to the GDR. As virtually all exhibitors from Western Europe and overseas who have already frequently taken part in this fair realize, a carefully planned presence in Leipzig can well serve in lieu of a costly, time-consuming business trip through several socialist countries. Here, as at no other fair, the GDR and all CMEA member countries, as well as Yugoslavia and other socialist nations, are represented by their leading foreign trade organizations with a complete and comprehensive range of products. In Leipzig you can sell to the most remote corner of Mongolia, a British export magazine aptly observed recently.

The Leipzig Fair serves as a center of East-West trade, which currently enjoys a growth rate higher than that of world trade as a whole. Trade by CMEA countries with the capitalist industrial nations, for example, increased nine-fold from 1969 to 1976. The

opportunities available in East-West trade have been perceived by alert, realistically-minded business people in West European countries, the USA, Japan and other nations. And they actively and regularly exploit these opportunities in Leipzig. With this in mind, 1,500 exhibitors from 25 capitalist industrial countries and West Berlin will participate at this year's Leipzig Fall Fair. Altogether, more than 6,000 exhibitors from 50 nations have registered. Over half of them come from abroad. Visitors are expected from approximately 100 countries. At the Leipzig Spring Fair (March 11-18, 1979) some 9,000 exhibitors from 60 countries will be represented. And here, as at every Leipzig Spring Fair, the participation of approximately 20 developing nations with official collective exhibits will attract the special interest of visitors to the fair.

These figures reveal the worldwide estimation of Leipzig's value as an international marketplace.

The Leipzig Fair is a virtually ideal event at which to study supply and demand on the world market, to become familiarized with innovations and advances in all industrial production fields, and to obtain insights into competitors' lines. Net exhibition space will be 280,000 square meters at the Fall Fair, 340,000 at the Spring Fair. The entire range of capital and consumer goods is clearly subdivided by branches, with a considerable number of them comparable to specialist fairs as regards international participation, quality of the merchandise displayed and actual exhibition space. At the 1978 Leipzig Fall Fair, for example, the chemical sector will be represented by exhibitors from 25 countries in chemistry, chemical plant and plastic machinery branches, including the key foreign trade organizations of the GDR, the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, as well as the major chemical concerns of western Europe and the USA. Textile and shoe machinery will be displayed by exhibitors from 20 countries, on-road vehicles and medical technology by exhibitors from 15 countries each. Also enjoying heavy international representation are the 20 branches of the consumer goods fair, including textiles and garments with firms from nearly 30 countries, food and semiluxuries from 35 countries, glass and ceramics as well as leisure and sport articles with exhibitors from 15 countries each.

At the Spring Fair, international emphasis in the capital goods sector is on metallurgical products, heavy machinery and plant construction, machine tools, electrical engineering, automation technology, information technology, scientific instrument assembly, as well as agricultural and food technology and packaging. Delivering a practical blend of merchandise, know-how and service, every fair features a scientific/technical program comprising symposia and scientific conventions with the participation of experts from the GDR and abroad, as well as display-related special lectures. This program, as well as a special service, supports the information activities of the technically-oriented trade visitor and helps facilitate purchase decisions, thus enhancing the commercial value of the Leipzig Fair.

machines as well as to extruders and foaming machines. The socialist countries are the main buyers of plastics and elastomer processing machinery from the GDR. Participation in international trade fairs and technical exhibitions such as those in Birmingham, Gothenburg, Algiers, Baghdad and Tehran, however, has attracted a growing number of business people to plastics machinery from the GDR. The factories at which these machines are produced have been expanded and modernized so as to meet growing demand.

In this field, too, interest in complete plant has been expansive. Last year, a contract was signed with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for delivery of a complete plant for household products made of thermoplastic material. The GDR's range in this field is especially interesting to countries which have their own raw material resources.

Licenses and Know-how

UNITECHNA also deals in technical know-how. This includes technical documentation for the construction of plastics, elastomer and printing machinery, as well as process data.

Plastics and Elastomer Processing Machines

The GDR's plastics and elastomer processing machinery industry has always geared itself to the most advanced design principles. The unit construction system for individual product groups has been enlarged with every new year, resulting in a greater operational range and higher efficiency of the machines. This applies to injection moulding

machines as well as to extruders and foaming machines. The socialist countries are the main buyers of plastics and elastomer processing machinery from the GDR. Participation in international trade fairs and technical exhibitions such as those in Birmingham, Gothenburg, Algiers, Baghdad and Tehran, however, has attracted a growing number of business people to plastics machinery from the GDR. The factories at which these machines are produced have been expanded and modernized so as to meet growing demand.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2-3, 1978

12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock			
High	Low	Div. in 5 Yr.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yr.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yr.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yr.	P/E 100s.
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Midday Indicated Prices:

Dollar Bonds			Michelin 9 1/4-86	99 1/2	100 1/2	Carnation 4-88	75 1/2	77 1/2
Amev 8-87	94 1/2	95 1/2	Midatl Intl 8 3/4-86	98	99	Chevron 5-88	136 1/2	138 1/2
			Montreal 9 1/4-83	99 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4 1/2-88	68 1/2	70 1/2

(Continued from Back Page)

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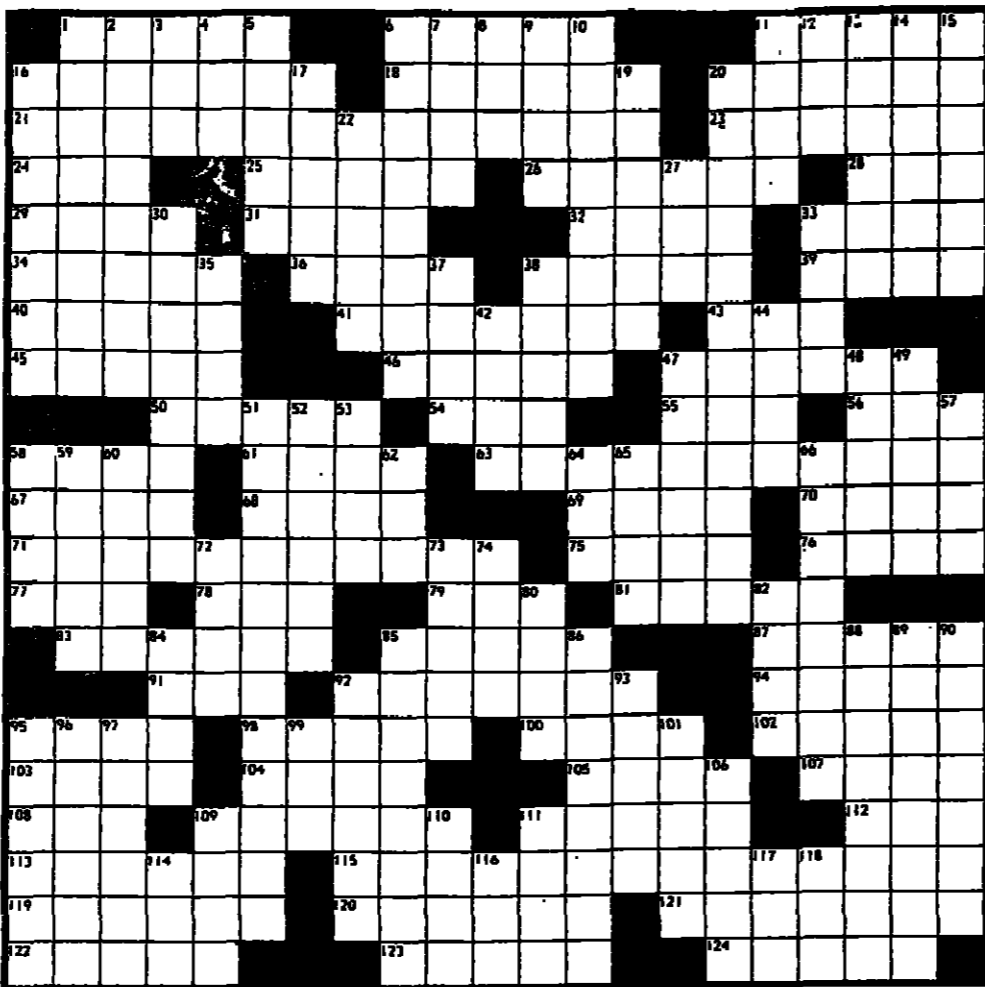
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

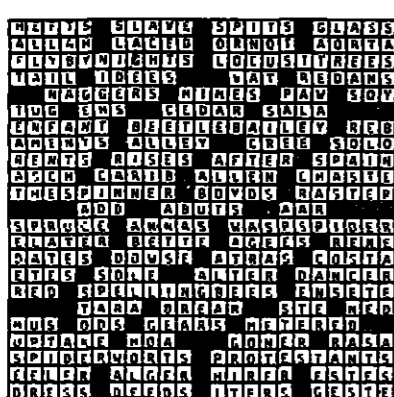
A La Mode—By Jay Spry

- ACROSS
- 1 Sourdough's concern
 - 6 Place
 - 11 ...for man or
 - 16 Calif. Indians
 - 19 Actress Wendy
 - 20 Zodiac sign
 - 21 So-so
 - 23 Covered gallery
 - 24 Sphere
 - 25 Run off
 - 26 Risky ventures
 - 28 Prosecutors, for short
 - 29 Harlem rooms
 - 31 Affront
 - 32 were
 - 33 Goes out, in a way
 - 34 Partake of
 - 36 Ski turn
 - 39 Nudge
 - 40 Endings for major and minor
 - 41 Workhorses
 - 43 Short-order initials
 - 45 Hindu dance
 - 46 P.G.A. veteran
 - 47 No. 49
 - 50 Deadly snake
 - 54 Faucet
 - 55 Chinese dynasty
 - 56 Bother
 - 58 Epiphany
 - 61 Troubles
 - 63 Purpose
 - 67 As to
 - 68 Flock of mallards

- ACROSS
- 69 Paris area
 - 70 Tower
 - 71 Artistic feat
 - 75 Arctic command
 - 76 Org.
 - 77 Conway of
 - 78 Ring arbiter
 - 79 Geneva, for one
 - 81 Watery abysses
 - 83 Airport areas
 - 85 Pentateuch
 - 87 Iron: Prefix
 - 91 Favorable times
 - 92 Indelibly impressed
 - 94 Garçon
 - 95 Hot pants, hula hoops, etc.
 - 98 Con man
 - 100 Mother of F.D.R.
 - 102 Mud volcano
 - 103 French friend
 - 104 Relative of etc.
 - 105 Czarist state council
 - 107 A-one
 - 108 Encyc. unit
 - 109 Tangles
 - 111 Col. resort
 - 112 Small island
 - 113 Soothsayer
 - 115 TV sleep material
 - 119 Sines and cosines
 - 120 Shoot up
 - 121 Navy special
 - 122 Glaze
 - 123 Cheeses
 - 124 African villages



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 Vertebrates
- 2 Pounds
- 3 Military weapon: Abbr.
- 4 Native of: Abbr.
- 5 War clubs
- 6 Mail visitors
- 7 Occasion
- 8 Tree
- 9 Hebrew letter
- 10 Assured
- 11 Behind
- 12 Business-letter abbr.
- 13 Longfellow locale
- 14 Some cars
- 15 French lock

DOWN

- 16 Iceboat
- 17 Horizontal timbers
- 18 Lexia, for one
- 19 Blank check
- 20 Raccoon's cousin
- 21 Ice: Ger.
- 22 More like some summers
- 23 Understands
- 24 Behind
- 25 Tremblant
- 26 Brazilian area
- 27 Tight
- 28 Catch
- 29 Mounted

DOWN

- 28 Small hawks
- 29 Tapestry
- 30 Stage settings
- 31 Raises on a pair of deuces
- 32 Kind of horn
- 33 U.S. composer
- 34 Glove
- 35 Idiot
- 36 Crosspatch
- 37 Homily
- 38 Behind
- 39 Lunchtime hr.
- 40 Arabian king
- 41 Conjugation words after cram

DOWN

- 42 Bead
- 43 Veil
- 44 Merit
- 45 Heels
- 46 Ger. coins
- 47 Trick
- 48 English novelist
- 49 Phone operators' gear
- 50 Prepared to retire
- 51 Breathes
- 52 Brother of Electra
- 53 Gets on the plane
- 54 Peach or plum

DOWN

- 55 Prefers
- 56 Without ethical precepts
- 57 Widens
- 58 GATT treaty: Abbr.
- 59 Last words
- 60 Certain entrance fees
- 61 Deer track
- 62 Unsounded consonant
- 63 Dying agent
- 64 French co.
- 65 Wrap
- 66 Ingest
- 67 Knicks' league

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	23	73	Misty	29	84
ALASKA	15	59	Cloudy	29	84
ARIZONA	23	73	Fair	29	84
ARKANSAS	23	73	Fair	29	84
CALIFORNIA	23	73	Fair	29	84
COLORADO	23	73	Fair	29	84
CONNECTICUT	23	73	Fair	29	84
DELAWARE	23	73	Fair	29	84
FLORIDA	23	73	Fair	29	84
GEORGIA	23	73	Fair	29	84
ILLINOIS	23	73	Fair	29	84
INDIANA	23	73	Fair	29	84
IOWA	23	73	Fair	29	84
KANSAS	23	73	Fair	29	84
KENTUCKY	23	73	Fair	29	84
LOUISIANA	23	73	Fair	29	84
MAINE	23	73	Fair	29	84
MARYLAND	23	73	Fair	29	84
MASSACHUSETTS	23	73	Fair	29	84
MICHIGAN	23	73	Fair	29	84
MINNESOTA	23	73	Fair	29	84
MISSISSIPPI	23	73	Fair	29	84
MISSOURI	23	73	Fair	29	84
MONTANA	23	73	Fair	29	84
NEBRASKA	23	73	Fair	29	84
NEVADA	23	73	Fair	29	84
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23	73	Fair	29	84
NEW JERSEY	23	73	Fair	29	84
NEW MEXICO	23	73	Fair	29	84
NEW YORK	23	73	Fair	29	84
NORTH CAROLINA	23	73	Fair	29	84
NORTH DAKOTA	23	73	Fair	29	84
OHIO	23	73	Fair	29	84
OKLAHOMA	23	73	Fair	29	84
OREGON	23	73	Fair	29	84
PENNSYLVANIA	23	73	Fair	29	84
RHODE ISLAND	23	73	Fair	29	84
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	73	Fair	29	84
SOUTH DAKOTA	23	73	Fair	29	84
TENNESSEE	23	73	Fair	29	84
TEXAS	23	73	Fair	29	84
UTAH	23	73	Fair	29	84
Vermont	23	73	Fair	29	84
VIRGINIA	23	73	Fair	29	84
WASHINGTON	23	73	Fair	29	84
WEST VIRGINIA	23	73	Fair	29	84
WISCONSIN	23	73	Fair	29	84
WYOMING	23	73	Fair	29	84

BOOKS

WOMEN IN RUSSIA

Edited by Dorothy Atkinson, Alexander Dallin and Gail
Worshofsky Lapidus. Stanford. 410 pp. \$18.75.THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA
Feminism, Nihilism, and Bolshevism, 1860-1930
By Richard Stites. Princeton University Press. 464 pp. \$37.50.
Paperback \$12.50.

Reviewed by Susan Jacoby

DURING the two years I lived in Moscow, I would look out the window of my study each day to check on the progress of an apartment building that was under construction. The least skilled and lowest paying jobs—hauling construction materials around in wheelbarrows, mixing mortar and plaster, cleaning up the mess left by other workers—were done entirely by women.

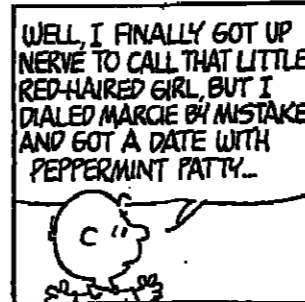
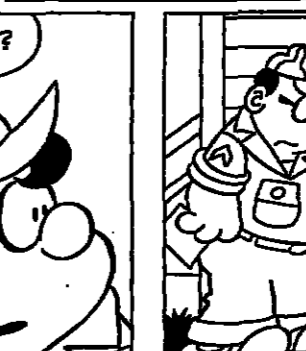
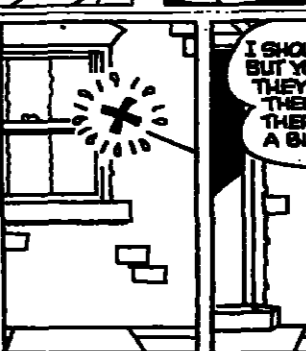
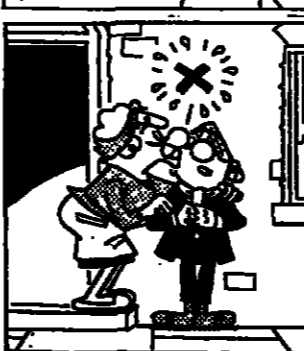
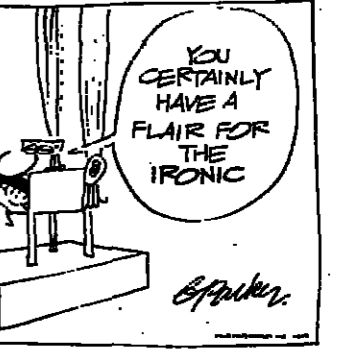
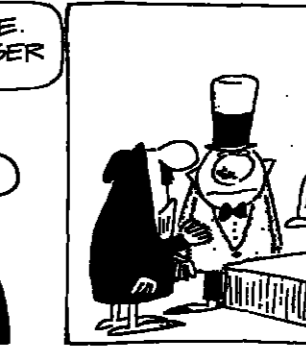
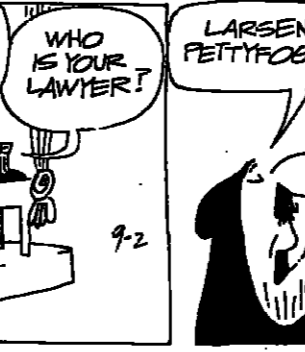
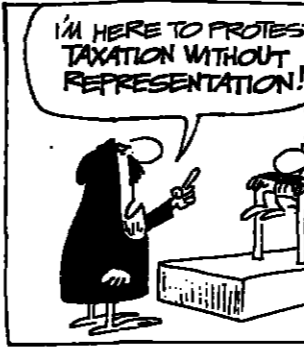
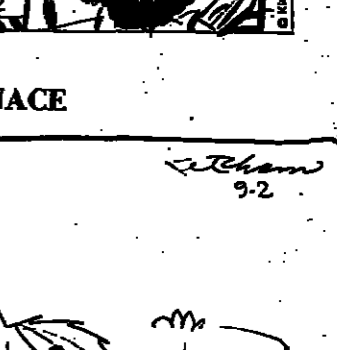
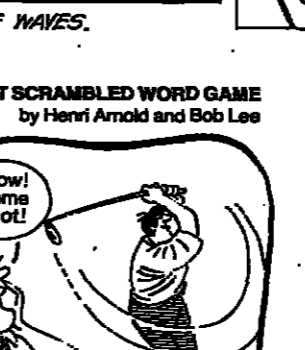
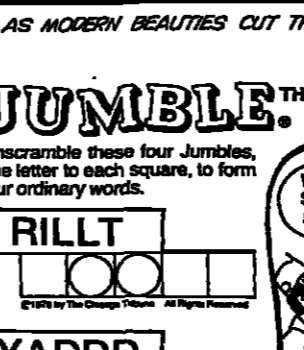
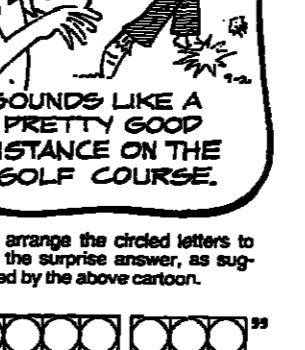
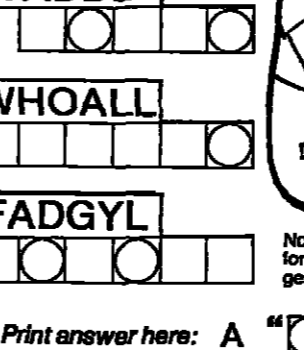
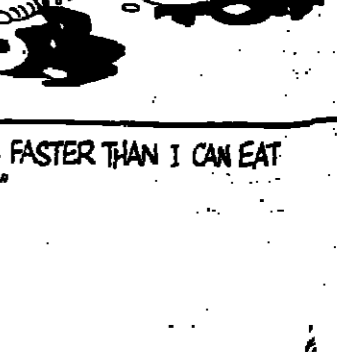
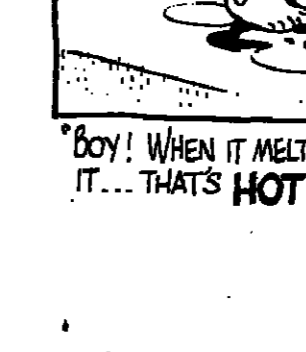
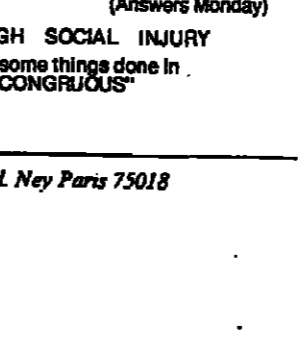
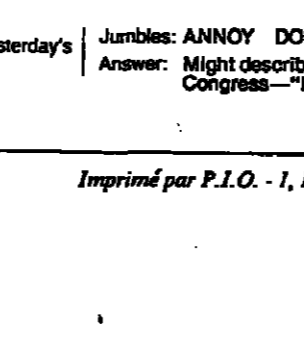
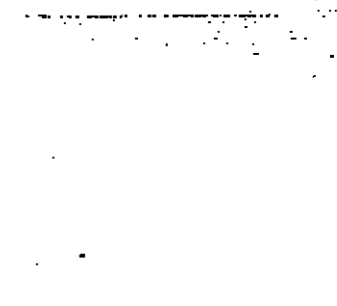
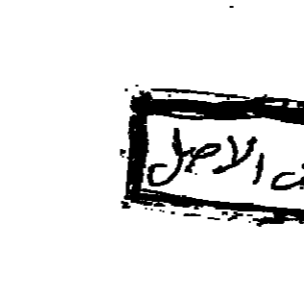
One of the wheelbarrow-pushers was a woman who appeared to be in her early twenties. You couldn't really see what she looked like during the day but at quitting time she would pull off her gray cap, take out a small hand mirror, wipe the grime off her face with a handkerchief and carefully put on lipstick. She was going home to a man of course. I knew that not only because of the trouble she took with her appearance but because she always rushed away from the construction site with two large shopping bags dangling from each arm. Buying food, like pushing wheelbarrows, is women's work in the Soviet Union.

As I read these two books, I kept asking myself what they had to do with the lives of ordinary Russian women. The answer is: not enough. For anyone who is interested in either women or Russia, there is a good deal of valuable, previously untranslated information in both volumes. All of the contributors know their subjects well (these range from women in the medieval state of Kievan Russia to laws concerning sexual behavior today), and many have a firsthand knowledge of Russian life that saves their articles from academic dryness.

Nevertheless, the essays strike notes that are curiously disconnected from modern reality. (This criticism is directed mainly at "Women in Russia," which is concerned primarily with the present, rather than at Richard Stites' book, which deals largely with the past.) What is missing, I believe, is feminism—not feminism as a doctrinaire, monolithic creed but feminism as an essential intellectual tool for analysis of the condition of women in any part of the world.

There is an irritating tendency on the part of many (though not all) of the contributors to treat feminism as a pesky foreign gnat, to be mentioned and then brushed away because the Soviets themselves regard "women's problems" as relatively minor matters requiring adjustments within the system rather than as serious inequities arising from basic sexual and economic relationships between men and women.

Jerry Hough, in an essay on women's issues in Soviet policy debates, asserts that "in trying to explain the absence of a strong feminist movement in the Soviet Union, we should consider the possibility that limitations on free discussion in the Soviet press have

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PEOPLE: Solzhenitsyn Stepson Fined on Driving Charge

Peter Gill's Sure Grasp of Strangeness

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